FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Opponents' Game 'Odd' Against Background of Commonsense AA 1
[Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 23 May]
'Absurd' To Say Only USSR Will Benefit From Avoiding War AA 2
[Shishkin]
Attempts To Kill Treaty by Amendments 'Improving Text' Dangerous AA 3
[Zorin]
Bolshakov Dispels Doubts Over SALT II Observance by USSR AA 5
SALT Opponents Use Old, Disproven 'Soviet Threat' Myth AA 6
[Anichkin]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Ariyevich, Beglov, Shishlin]
Conclusion of SALT CC 1
Soviet-Yugoslav Talks CC 2
Kosygin's Visit to CSSR CC 2
NATO's Current Interests CC 3
More on SALT CC 4
Consequences of Treaty Rejection CC 4
U.S. Perception of SALT CC 6
Proceedings of Manila UNCTAD Session Reported CC 7
West's 'Obstructionist' Policy [Petrov] CC 7
Socialist States' Shipping Proposals CC 8
Kosygin Greets International Measurement Confederation Forum CC 9
[IZVESTIYA 22 May]
Novikov Welcomes Grand Duke of Luxembourg CC 9
Briefs: Pacific Ocean Scientific Congress CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Soltan on U.S.-USSR Trade, Jackson-Vanik Amendment A 1
GOP Disarray, Democratic Split Mark Start of Campaign A 1
[Levchenko]
U.S. Diplomatic Moves in Mideast Aim To Split Arab Unity A 2
[Levchenko]
'Economic Club' Used in Ban on Aircraft Sale to Libya A 3

CHINA

USSR Ready To Begin Talks With PRC on Improving Ties [KYODO] B 1
Robert Strauss' Trade Talks in Beijing Reported [Andriyanov] B 1
Anniversary of PRC's 4 May Anti-Imperialist Movement Marked B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Claims of 'Soviet Military Threat' Refuted C 1
[Aleksandrov]
Record Increase in Japanese Defense Budget Noted C 2
Soviet, Japanese Shrimp Boats Begin Joint Operations C 3
Mongolia's Sodnom Reviews MPR-USSR Planning Ties C 3
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 20 May]

SOUTH ASIA

USSR-Afghanistan Relations Continue To Grow Stronger D 1
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings D 1
Review of USSR-DRA Relations [Novikov] D 1
Friendship Treaty in Effect D 2
Afghan Criticism of Pakistan, U.S., PRC Aid to Rebels Reviewed D 3
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 23 May]
Afghanistan's Amin Calls for Continued Struggle D 4
India's Desai To Visit USSR 'First Half of June' D 5
Nepal's Prime Minister Resigns in Face of 'Stormy Unrest' D 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnam Requests Resumption of Talks With PRC in Beijing E 1
PRC-SRV Red Cross Societies Meet on Prisoner Exchange E 1
Vietnamese People's Army Delegation Visits E 1
Meeting With Yepishev E 1
Delegation Leader's Remarks E 2
Giap Addresses SRV's National Assembly Session E 3
PRC Denounced for Supporting 'Lao Socialist Party' E 4
Burma-Bangladesh Border Accord Hailed, PRC's Plans Hit E 5

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Kosygin 'Friendly Visit' to Prague F 1
Award Presentation Ceremony F 1
Husak, Kosygin Meeting F 1
Prague Departure F 1
Moscow Arrival F 2
Kosygin Visit Gave New Impetus to Soviet-CSSR Cooperation F 2
Tito Statement Praises Moscow Summit as 'Very Useful' F 3
[PRAVDA 22 May]
PZPR Delegation on Education Visits USSR 21-27 May F 4
Grishin Contributes Article on Sofia Anniversary F 4
[cross-reference]
Demichev Meets With Bulgarian Culture Delegation F 4
Hungarian Official Looks Forward to Brezhnev Visit F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO Maneuvers Pressure Other States, 'Poison' Atmosphere G 1
[Polyanov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 May]
Election of Europarliament Will Greatly Change Its Role G 2
[Goncharov]

Revival of Concept of European Army Against Reason [PRAVDA] G 3
Proposed European Conference Not To Replace MBFR Talks [Viktorov] G 3
DPA Coverage of NATO Foreign Ministers Conference Scored [Levin] G 4
Patolichev Addresses Soviet-British Chamber of Commerce G 5
UK Leaders Thank Soviet Counterparts for Congratulations G 5
Thatcher to Kosygin G 5
Carrington to Gromyko G 5
Begin Discusses Treaty With New Leaders in London G 6
Aleksey Shitikov Leaves Moscow for Visit to Turkey C 6
Meets Turkish Assembly Officials G 6
Received by Ecevit G 6
PSOE Congress Dispute Over Resolution 'Formulation' Noted G 7
[Kamynin in IZVESTIYA 22 May]
Spanish TU Delegation Ends Visit to Moscow, Leningrad G 7
Charges That Italian Terrorism Inspired by Marxism Denied [Yuryev] G 8
Italian CP Delegation Concludes 16-27 May Visit to USSR G 8
Italian President Meets With Secretary Vance in Rome G 8
Agreement in Portuguese Leftwing Needed To Solve Crisis G 9
[Kovalev in IZVESTIYA 22 May]
Norwegian Workers Party Group Concludes USSR Visit G 10
Brezhnev Sends Telegram to Norwegian King on Holiday G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Egyptian Sovereignty 'Restored' to Al-'Arish in Sinai H 1
Ponomarev on Ceremony H 1
Soviet Media Report, Comment on Talks in Beersheba H 2
End of First Round H 2
Continuation of Betrayal H 3
Second Round of Talks H 4
'No Hope' in Al-'Arish Talks H 5
'Good Neighborhood With Aggressors' H 6
Fresh Humiliation From Israelis H 7
Anti-Arab Conspiracies To Be Defeated H 7
[Timoshkin]
As-Sadat Moves Against 'Communist Conspiracy' at Home H 9
Moscow on 'Anniversary' of Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Treaty H 9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Harmony Between Goals of Muslims, Communists Praised R 1
Shcherbitskiy Cites 'Serious Shortcomings' in Agitprop Work R 2
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 18 May]
Shcherbitskiy Presents Friendship Awarded to Ukraine City R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 25-28 May T 1
Tasks for Upcoming Grazing Period Detailed T 3
[PRAVDA Editorial 21 May]
RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone Experiences Construction Delays T 5
[Kravchenko]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1102 Earth Satellite Launched 25 May U 1
Salyut Cosmonauts Continue Work With Progress Ship Engine Refueling Concluded U 1
After Initial Problems Cosmonauts Adapt to Weightlessness [IZVESTIYA] U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Army Political Directorate Meeting Marks Anniversary V 1
Border Guards Combat Growth in Ideological Penetration V 1
Economic Potential of Socialism Furnishes Forces Hardware [Bobylev in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 9 May] V 2
Military Leader Describes Modern Military Communications [Belov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 May] V 3
Supreme Soviet Presidium Institutes New Military Medal V 3
Briefs: Border Troops Anniversary V 3

OPPONENTS' GAME 'ODD' AGAINST BACKGROUND OF COMMONSENSE

LD290923 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 79 p 9 LD

[Article by Vitality Kobysh under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "SALT II and the Politickers"]

[Text] Quite justifiably, the report on the imminent completion of such an important task as the strategic offensive arms limitation talks and the forthcoming signing of a SALT II treaty provoked a variety of assessments and opinions. The overwhelming majority of people--in the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries, including West Europe--agree on the main point, however. Without regarding this treaty as complete or conclusive, they do see it as a step not only justified but also necessary and inevitable along the path to achieving a civilization not threatened by nuclear destruction. People are impressed not so much by the figures about the missiles and bombers subject to limitation as by the very fact that the accord has been reached. Everyone is aware that it creates a precedent and a basis for subsequent agreements which will go further and deeper.

In assessing SALT II, Soviet citizens, Americans and people in other countries proceed on the basis of a logic which is at first glance elementary but is actually irrefutably correct. Will the situation in the world become more secure and the threat of nuclear war less likely with or without this treaty? This is the question they ask. The uniformity of the reply is clear from the fact that even in the United States where massive propaganda about the "Soviet military threat" has been conducted for some decades and where people are more muddled than in other places, all recent public opinion polls show that around 80 percent of Americans definitely support SALT II. It is to be assumed that Lord Carrington, the new British foreign secretary, was using the same process of logic when, at his first press conference the other day, he said: "Anybody in his right mind must seek detente between East and West...."

The game over the forthcoming question of Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty, on which certain U.S. circles have now embarked, looks very odd against the background of this unamity based on commonsense.

The progress of this game has been spoiled somewhat by recent statements by U.S. administration representatives. The opponents of SALT II (in most cases they also oppose detente) have cited "in public" two main reasons for their disagreement with this treaty. First, that SALT II allegedly gives the Soviet Union unilateral advantages and benefits it and not the United States. Second, that there is allegedly no possibility of monitoring the Soviet side's observance of the agreement.

President J. Carter, Secretary of State C. Vance, Defense Secretary H. Brown and other American administration representatives have quoted in a series of speeches facts and figures which show that the SALT II treaty is no less advantageous to the United States than to the Soviet Union and that existing technical facilities enable both sides effectively to monitor its fulfillment. These facts and figures smashed the "opposition's" main arguments, sowing considerable confusion in their ranks and causing obvious irritation. There was particular displeasure about J. Carter's statement that a Senate refusal to ratify the agreement would place the United States in the role of warmonger in the eyes of the peoples.

The SALT II opposition camp was forced to regroup and reshuffle its cards. A new position emerged: In principle we are not against the agreement, but it needs "improvements" and must therefore be substantially amended and changed in the course of ratification.

Everything needs improvement. This method, once borrowed from British parliamentary practice, is not new: If you can't openly torpedo a bill, you amend it. Need it be said that the SALT II agreement, which consists of a most fine balance of mutual interests, in which every article and every word has been adjusted in many years of intensive talks, does not lend itself to this kind of exercise?

It is no secret who in the United States is adverse to the SALT II treaty, which envisages limiting the arms race and reducing the production of missiles and bombers. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR gives a curious explanation of what lies behind certain American senators' opposition to SALT II. "A considerable number of senators," its article says, "want to push through several new military programs which are not yet limited by SALT but are in danger of being limited."

As we can see, American "democracy," which enables politickers to take advantage of a treaty on which security and the very future of mankind--which includes the U.S. people--depend, is once again revealed in a very unseemly form.

'ABSURD' TO SAY ONLY USSR WILL BENEFIT FROM AVOIDING WAR

LD260303 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet-American treaty limiting strategic arms has yet to be signed, but it is already a bone of contention in the United States. Our commentary is by Gennadiy Shishkin.

The arguing over SALT II grows more heated all the time, though public opinion polls show that the great majority of Americans, close to 80 percent, want the treaty. Meanwhile, an influential opposition in Congress and in groups outside continue to build support. The opponents of the treaty are making the most of the myth they have circulated about a Soviet military threat, and of the claims that the treaty would benefit none but the Soviet Union and there would be no way of verifying Soviet observance.

Paul Nitze, who used to lead the American delegation at the SALT talks, says he doesn't believe the Russians would violate the treaty but at the same time he shows his opposition to the treaty by saying the world won't come to an end if the treaty is turned down. The world won't come to an end indeed, but no thanks to, but despite the efforts of Paul Nitze and his kind. There is every reason to hope Congress will show common sense and ratify the treaty. As President Carter has said, the treaty will bring both the United States and the Soviet Union great advantages.

Along with the Soviet people and Americans, all who want to avoid a nuclear holocaust would like to see SALT II signed and ratified. President Carter has pointed out that SALT II will make the world more secure and will guarantee security for the United States, too. He says he is certain that SALT II is a vitally important move to protect that basic human right, the right to live.

Indeed, a second Soviet-American treaty limiting strategic arms is a major step in the right direction, the directionof removing the threat of nuclear war. Once signed and ratified it will help to lower this level of military confrontation and promote the efforts to ease tension and guarantee world peace and security. The treaty calls for both a quantitative and a qualitative curb on strategic arms. For the first time it fixes the same ceilings for delivery vehicles for both countries. It will do much to slow down the arms race. Defense Secretary Brown has said that without SALT II the United States would have to spend $30 billion more over the next 10 years.

Another great advantage of the new treaty is the recognized fact that it will clear the way for new talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, and SALT III should slow down the development of new weapons and provide not only for arms limitation but arms reduction by both sides. It's absurd then to say that only the Soviet Union will benefit from strategic arms limitation and the prevention of nuclear war. Many top government leaders in the United States and Western Europe have spoken in favor of the speedy signing and ratification of SALT II. Secretary of State Vance has pointed out that the treaty will strengthen the security of the United States and its allies, will slow down the race in nuclear weapons, and will lessen the probability of nuclear war. Mr Vance says, SALT II will promote the basic interests of the American people. It will fix equal ceilings for the strategic forces of the two countries and clear the way for a virtual reduction in the level of nuclear arms, and limit both the quantitative and the qualitative race in nuclear arms.

President Brezhnev called attention to the importance of SALT II in his message to Americans who would be visiting the exhibitions of art pieces from the Leningrad Hermitage now showing in the United States. He pointed out that understanding and especially trust depend largely on how successful the Soviet Union and the United States are in their joint efforts to solve the fundamental problem of stopping the arms race. Our two countries, he said, are at the responsible stage of taking important decisions in this area, decisions that will give grounds for looking forward to the future with great optimism. We want to believe and we do believe it will be a peaceful and happy future.

ATTEMPTS TO KILL TREATY BY AMENDMENTS 'IMPROVING TEXT' DANGEROUS

LD260330 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 26 May 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" program, prepared by Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio]

[Text] A massive campaign is on in the United States in political circles and in the media concerning the second Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic arms, SALT II, its signing and its subsequent ratification by the Senate. I think it may be interesting to note some aspects of this campaign.

Until recently the opponents of the agreement launched open attacks against it, its signing and its ratification, but now there has been a change in tactics with emphasis on introducing amendments to the agreement. This change of tactics is significant and it stems, I think, from at least two main reasons. The first lies in the failure of attempts by enemies of the agreement to force the administration into a nonconstructive posture at the SALT II talks. People who (?applied) this tactic over many months issued threats to the administration, warning it about serious political consequences of signing SALT II. They also took advantage of the fact that the current presidential campaign in the United States has opened earlier than usual.

The problem of SALT II, which is of crucial and even decisive importance for international relations over the next few years, was turned into a political soccer match by certain politicians, but fortunately for us all the realistically minded politicians have prevailed. They realize that SALT II is necessary for the Soviet Union and for the United States and that its signing is in the national interest of both countries. Long and painstaking efforts of the two sides have produced an important agreement in our common interests. Political quarters who try to monopolize the role of champions of U.S. national interests have failed in their intimidation attempts. The leaders of the nation have been convinced beyond all reasonable doubt that the text of the agreement fully meets U.S. national interests, including the interests of national security. This fact has made meaningless any head-on attacks on SALT II and has caused a change in tactics by its enemies.

Another reason for this change has been the failure of the campaign by the military-industrial complex lobby to scare the public into thinking that SALT II brings one-sided benefits to the Soviet side at the expense of U.S. national security. Despite all efforts by these quarters, including a nationwide campaign in the media, most people in the United States want SALT II to be signed without delay. All recent opinion polls prove that 70 to 75 percent of the Americans are in favor of SALT II. The antitreaty drive has turned into a boomerang that can hurt its enemies in the current election campaign.

This being so, the enemies of the agreement now say all they really want is to make it better. This could be done, they say, by introducing additions and amendments to the agreement during its passage in the Senate, so who can say no to this deal? But in actual fact the enemies of SALT II are still at their old game and all they really want is to torpedo the agreement.

Now let's just try and recall some basic facts about SALT II. It has taken more than 6 years for experts of both sides to work out the text of the agreement, acceptable to the Soviet Union and the United States. During these long years our experts have been weighing every word of the agreement and every clause of it has been balanced with [word indistinct] and precision. Trying to improve on some clause of the agreement now will simply put us back to square one. The vast amount of careful balancing by Soviet and American experts to produce mutually acceptable provisions would just go down the drain.

Over the past few days I had a chance to talk with some of our senior experts and I asked them what would happen if the existing text of SALT II is amended in some way. They told me that any attempts to change the text of the agreement signed by the two sides would make it unacceptable to the Soviet Union because it would upset the balance of the document. U.S. officials are fully aware of this fact, which is proved by their statements over the past few days. This fact is also very clear to the enemies of SALT II. They hope to kill it by amendments while telling the public that all they want is only to improve the text. This is a dangerous maneuver and as such it should not be underestimated.

The enemies of SALT II and the enemies of international relaxation represent the interests of certain quarters in the United States, and above all of the military-industrial complex. These quarters finance the antitreaty campaign.

According to American papers the Committee on the Existing [Present] Danger, which opposes SALT II, has an annual budget of $400,000. Another organization of this kind, the Council of American Security, says it's going to raise a fund of $10 million for its campaign against SALT II. It says it has already obtained more than $4 million for that purpose.

I personally think it would be breath taking to try and trace the source of all this money. This would reveal the links between certain influential quarters, who make their profits on arms manufacture, and their political front which is going out of its way to wreck SALT II.

And there's one more thing that has to be mentioned now. I personally feel it would be wrong to assume that everyone who wants SALT II amended after it is signed in Vienna is acting from some ulterior motives. Some of these people may really think that there is nothing wrong with trying to make the document just a little bit better. These people simply fail to realize that they are being lured by the enemies of the agreement who just want to destroy it. Some people say they want the agreement amended because it does not go far enough in curbing the dangerous and wasteful arms race. I quite agree with them that the agreement in its present form is not an ideal instrument for curbing the arms race: It represents just one more step in this direction, but this step is very important and one old saying says that a journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step. Some wise people also say that better is the enemy of good. It is good political realism to admit that the agreement to be signed by our leaders in Vienna is not just the best, but the best we can have in the present circumstances. It will pave the way to the next important steps that would let us end the arms race and liquidate the threat of a nuclear holocaust. That being so, any attempt, deliberate or out of ignorance, to interfere with the agreement will erode the cause of peace and international security.

BOLSHAKOV DISPELS DOUBTS OVER SALT II OBSERVANCE BY USSR

LD271134 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] It has been 7 years since the signing in Moscow of the first agreement on limiting strategic arms between the Soviet Union and the United States. Our observer Vladimir Bolshakov comments:

SALT I was an unprecedented agreement in Soviet-American relations. For the first time ever the two most powerful nations in the world had come to an agreement on the basis of equal security to limit further growth of their missile and nuclear potentials. It should also be recalled that by the time the two countries opened talks on SALT I the arms race had reached a limit beyond which it could become simply uncontrollable. A whole new generation of weapons was in the making, including some basically new weapons of mass destruction. However, thanks to the good will demonstrated by the Soviet Union and the United States, and thanks to SALT I, it was possible to restrict this process for some time.

During the Vladivostok summit meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and President Gerald Ford it was noted that it was necessary to have SALT II in order to prevent a new and fatally dangerous spiral of the arms race, which would be beyond our control. Talks on SALT II opened practically right after the Vladivostok summit, and a new agreement is to be signed shortly in Vienna by President Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter. And just as during the preparations for SALT I, the enemies of international relaxation are up in arms again. They are trying to convince the public at home that the Soviet Union is not to be trusted, and that it regards the agreement just as a piece of paper.

Statements of this kind were made in the recent interview for the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine. They were made by senators who are known for their close links with the United States military industrial complex, including Willaim Cohen, Henry Jackson, John Glenn, Sam Nunn and Barry Goldwater. These hawks have been going out of their way trying to prove that SALT II would damage the security of the United States, and that it would be impossible to verify its observance. The hawks made a whole number of objections to the new agreement, though it is easy to see that their arguments just hold no water.

Even the New York TIMES has had to admit that the Soviet Union has a record of scrupulous observance of its commitments under SALT I. The paper pointed out that the Soviet Union had always kept the American side informed of its problems in this field. It has asked the United States, for example, to extend the limit for dismantling old equipment under the provisions of SALT I. The matter was settled between the two sides and this made it possible to avoid anxiety and tension. One could also mention other examples of the scrupulous implementation of its commitments by the Soviet Union. The Soviet record in this particular field proves that allegations about the treachery of the Russians, forwarded by the hawks, are merely an attempt to wreck SALT II.

SALT I provided a major contribution to the cause of peace and to the security of the Soviet Union and the United States. As such it will go down in history as a document of great wisdom and statesmanship. And we have every reason to believe that this will also apply to SALT II.

SALT OPPONENTS USE OLD, DISPROVEN 'SOVIET THREAT' MYTH

LD290616 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--TASS commentator Oleg Anichkin writes:

Among their arguments the opponents of a positive development of Soviet-American relations, of the second round of Soviet-American strategic arms limitation accords, put forth the assertion that it is the Soviet Union who stands to gain considerably as a result of the agreement, while the United States will lose on the strategic plane. With a persistance worthy of a better application, they are instilling and imposing the allegation that the Soviet Union is out to secure for itself strategic superiority.

And again, for the n-th time, a propagandist hullabaloo is being built up about a "Soviet military threat." Most often taking up the propaganda of this so-called "argument" are retired generals and people who call themselves "specialists on strategic problems." Still others pose as experts and, indeed, they quite cleverly handle the intricate terminology which at times quite impresses the man in the street, who finds it rather difficult to make out the essence of the problem. All kinds of figures, calculations and comparisons are cited and other means of influencing the public are resorted to.

Yet, if one takes a closer look at the methods these "experts" use to support the thesis about the existence of a "soviet military threat," in the long run it all boils down to this: ascribing sinister intentions to the Soviet Union because of its military potential. For this purpose falsifications and juggling with facts are used.

Quite frequently the inventors of anti-Soviet myths fail to notice, or pretend not to see how much their "arguments" contradict logics, for quite frequently Western military leaders and statesmen speak of qualitative military superiority, that the United States is second to none in its military strength. It stands to reason, then, to ask: Where, after all, is the logic of assertions about the "threat from the East?"

As any unbiased person can easily see, the myth about "the Soviet threat" is needed to justify the build-up of military budgets, the creation of new weapons systems, both conventional and strategic, for stockpiling military arsenals. In the political life of the United States this myth well serves different groups, different interests and aims, and every time it is altered in accordance with the concrete situation. History abounds in examples confirming this conclusion. For instance, soon after the war a campaign was vigorously fanned up in the USA about lagging behind the Soviet Union in deploying intercontinental strategic aircraft. Then it was revealed that no such lag could possibly exist if only for the single reason that the Soviet Union did not have such aircraft. Yet how much was said and written at the time about the "Soviet threat"!

Later, in the fifties and sixties, the world heard a lot of such American fabrications. Suffice it to recall the story of the United States' "missile lag", used in its time as a "trump card" in John Kennedy's electoral campaign. After he became President he soon announced that no such lag existed.

Facts testify that it was not the Soviet Union which initiated the strategic arms race, nor did it start any new spirals in that race. It will be readily recalled that the arms race developed on the principle of "action-counteraction:" the Soviet Union was challenged and had to take up the gauntlet. That was the case throughout the entire period from the first atomic bomb and to this day. And every time a new spiralling of the arms race was accompanied by the drums and bugles of a propagandist campaign about a "Soviet military threat".

The conclusion as to who in actual fact threatens the peace can be easily drawn from the study "Strength Without War" recently published by the Brookings Institution in Washington. Having carefully recorded all events between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1975, the authors revealed 215 cases when the U.S. threatened to use armed forces, i.e., there was on an average one American military threat every two months. Further, according to the study, during the 30 years examined, the U.S. resorted to nuclear threats 19 times, i.e., more than once every two years. In other words, the threat to use force was, as it were, an instrument in conducting foreign policy, particularly when a superiority in armaments is the case.

The apostles from the "Committee on the Present Danger" and other similar organizations are most vociferous about a "Soviet threat". They come out against a Soviet-American SALT II agreement for the simple reason that they do not want to reconcile themselves to the shaped-out approximate parity in the balance of the sides' military forces but want to gain superiority. Hiding behind the campaign about the invented "Soviet threat" are strivings, plans and calculations for attaining military superiority. Such an approach cannot but cause anxiety. For its result may be a new unrestrained arms race fraught with dangerous military adventures.

As Leonid Brezhnev noted, the Soviet Union believes that "approximate equality and parity is sufficient for the needs of defence". We do not set ourselves the goal of attaining military superiority, he stressed. We also know that this very concept becomes pointless in the presence of today's huge arsenals of the already stockpiled nuclear weapons and means for their delivery.

The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to a "balance of fear". We stand for a balance of trust!

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD271940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 May 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with moderator Gennadiy Ariyevich; Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI political observer; and Nikolay Shishlin, international journalist]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day, comrades. Speaking at a dinner held in honor of Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav president and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in the Kremlin on 17 May, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave a concise but full analysis of the state of international affairs. The international situation, he said, is currently unsettled. In place after place throughout the world peace is being subjected to dangerous tests. The arms race is exceptionally dangerous. Soviet communists can see that more and more work must be done for the sake of stable peace and better, more developed international cooperation.

These remarks by the Soviet leader were seen by the international public as a call to activate efforts in the struggle to strengthen peace and consolidate international detente and trust between states.

Conclusion of SALT

[Shishlin] It should be noted that the Soviet Union's line for strengthening peace proceeds, of course, in many directions. However, when crucial events come to the forefront, naturally attracting the attention of the international public, then perhaps some profound phenomena remain outside the field of vision. By this I simply mean the peculiarities of man's consciousness, where, for example, such a large and major event as the forthcoming Vienna summit talks between the Soviet Union and the United States sometimes and to some extent overshadow everything that led to these talks. It was not only the Soviet-U.S. dialog which led to these talks. The road to these talks was paved through the joint actions of the socialist states, through the organic, purposeful and coordinated work that all socialist countries were carrying out.

In this respect, it seems that 1979 is characterized by the ideas and proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact member countries at the November conference of the Political Consultative Committee. It is precisely in accordance with the development of those ideas and initiatives that were proposed in Moscow, that the proposals put foward in the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his meeting with voters, were heard. It was in this light that the thoughts and considerations on foreign policy questions put forward at meetings with Comrade Kadar this spring, and with Comrade Gierek a little later, were also heard. These are the same thoughts which you just quoted from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the reception for Yugoslavia's President Tito.

[Ariyevich] In this respect, we are fully justified in saying that the true initiative provided by the socialist states in the process of deepening the relaxation of international tension and the initiative provided by the socialist countries in the struggle against all factors retarding the relaxation of tension is an indisputable fact. And the socialist countries spare no effort on this vital and noble cause.

[Shishlin] But this is very hard work. It is truly complicated work, because it calls for enormous persistence. Let us say that the Soviet-U.S. talks alone lasted almost 7 years. It also calls for consistency so that a constructive beginning may be realized after all the obstacles.

And, of course, fearlessness is called for--a lack of prejudice--it calls for real political boldness to open the door to the future. And this political boldness is truly present in the socialist foreign policy for peace.

[Ariyevich] Well, it goes without saying that it is even more appropriate to speak about this now, when we are on the threshold of an event as significant as the forthcoming visit by a Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Brezhnev, to fraternal Hungary. Hungary, as our correspondents report, is awaiting the lofty guest with joy and eagerness.

[Shishlin] Other events this year also testify to the fact that the socialist countries are carrying out, persistently and purposefully, a policy of relaxation of tension, a policy of struggle for disarmament and a policy to confirm peoples' rights to independent and free development. This was shown, by the way, in the talks between Comrade Brezhnev and SFRY President and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito.

Soviet-Yugoslav Talks

It is well known that there are differences in approach to some international issues--some quite significant international issues--between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. But at the same time, and this is stated in the press release on the results of the talks, a determining role in Soviet-Yugoslav relations could and should be played by the fundamental position that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia support peace and detente and affirm the peoples' rights to free and independent development, that is, the goals leading the world to better shores, to more peaceful shores. On this level, the results of the recent Soviet-Yugoslav talks, the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings and conversations with Yugoslavia's President Tito should undoubtedly be viewed as largely useful talks. This is particularly so since these talks, as everyone knows, not only concerned questions of international policy but also because during these talks, as can be seen from the press release, questions of purely bilateral relations were discussed, and here the sides' intention to develop ties in all directions, and in all fields, was clearly expressed and the necessity of developing close cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Yugoslav League of Communists was particularly stressed. Interparty cooperation is the tuning fork for overall relations between countries.

Kosygin's Visit to CSSR

[Ariyevich] I think that another manifestation of the great work carried out by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state toward strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is the visit to Czechoslovakia by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. This visit took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Comrade Kosygin discussed a wide range of questions pertaining to the further consolidation of fraternal ties and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia with Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government. The sides devoted particular attention to questions of deepening and broadening socialist integration between our countries in light of the accord between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Husak.

[Shishlin] If one is, in addition to this, to translate these accords into figures, it becomes a matter of very large agreements, and the number of these agreements is considerable.

About 200 agreements on coordination and specialization of production have already been concluded between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. This does not include the multilateral agreements in which both the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia actively participate. There are exceptionally good prospects for the program on developing atomic engineering, in which the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia play, frankly speaking, and outstanding role.

This program provides a new boost in the socialist states' power industry, although it requires, of course, work on an enormous scale.

[Ariyevich] I think it is also important to note that one of the most important points under discussion at all these talks were questions touching on international affairs. The Soviet-Czechoslovak talks also reviewed the fundamental international problems. They involved deepening detente in Europe and the entire world; stopping the arms race and pursuing disarmament; developing equal international cooperation and so forth. This further confirms the fact that it is precisely to the socialist countries that the critical initiative in the historic struggle for a stable peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation belongs. Another very important indication of this fact are the results of the conference of foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member states held in Budapest. Observers have drawn particular attention to the Budapest session proposal concerning the adoption of practical steps in the field of military detente for strengthening trust between states in the spirit of the Final Act of the all-European conference. As participants in the session stressed, a political conference involving all European countries, as well as the United States and Canada, to discuss these questions could be convened this year, and its decisions would serve to weaken military confrontation on the continent and reduce armed forces and arms in Europe.

The businesslike, specific proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries have met with the warm approval of all peace-loving forces. The Bulgarian newspaper, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, said: Considering the stepping up of the arms race by the NATO countries, the absence of progress--the West's fault--at the Vienna talks on limiting armed forces and arms in Europe, and the plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European states, the timeliness of the new initiatives becomes especially obvious.

NATO's Current Interests

[Shishlin] This is all the more important because, regarding Western Europe, and particularly the countries belonging to the Atlantic bloc, there is, unfortunately, no equally valuable reinforcement of these efforts on the part of the NATO organization. It must be said that this organization is acting in the same manner as that for which it was programmed 30 years ago. For example, let us consider the attitude of NATO headquarters toward southern Europe. U.S. politicians have recently had their attention drawn particularly to this region. Much is being written in the U.S. press, for example, about the poor condition of the Turkish economy, and there is all sorts of talk about the United States' special interest in Greece. But it would be naive to think that this attention reveals something new and constructive in the spirit of beginning cooperation or aiding the development of peaceful economic sectors. The so-called aid from across the ocean is offered in only one direction. For example, the U.S. Senate has just allocated $50 million in subsidies and $400 million in credit to Turkey so that Turkey might be able to purchase new arms and combat equipment in the United States. The Pentagon and the NATO leadership have only one solution for the poor and suffering: The arms race. The United States is persistently foisting its dollars and arms on these countries in order to obtain some kind of compensation for the loss of Iran and for the weakening of imperialism's overall position.

More on SALT

[Ariyevich] Nevertheless, I think that it is possible to say that favorable conditions are forming in the world for the implementation of the constructive proposals put forward at the Budapest meeting. One of these conditions is the forthcoming signing in Vienna, in mid-June, by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter, of the new Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, which is now being completed. The forthcoming signing of this important agreement has met with warm approval throughout the world. Spartak Ivanovich, how is the discussion of SALT developing in the world, and what is new in it?

[Beglov] It may be said that each week, including this past week, gives new evidence that both in broad circles of the public of various countries and among governments generally firm support is growing for this treaty and the forthcoming summit meeting in Vienna. The treaty on the reduction of offensive strategic arms is regarded primarily as a turning point in international relations in favor of the further consolidation of peace and detente between states. For example, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who has just returned from a tour of many countries, has said that in many capitals the SALT II agreement is being welcomed, and in connection with this the hope is being expressed that this accord will promote progress in the field of disarmament, especially in the field of curbing the nuclear arms race. FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke to the Parliamentary Group of the Social Democratic Party in Bonn and again called for the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty. Support for the SALT II treaty is growing stronger and broadening throughout the world.

[Ariyevich] I would like to say that the United States is meanwhile becoming involved in its own fierce polemic, and it seems that passions are rising. As the U.S. newspaper, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, said recently, a considerable number of senators want to amend this document, to put their fingerprints on it. But the question arises not so much regarding the cleanliness of the hands as of the cleanliness of the intentions.

[Beglov] Yes, we are dealing with a very contradictory situation in the United States, in which a whole range of leaders on the one hand are incapable of escaping the so-called national economic drug addiction, which George Kennan, who now leads supporters of SALT II in the United States, once talked about; that is, the obsession with U.S. superiority among many leaders, and the obsession of the military-industrial complex with obtaining more and more profits from new, tempting arms deployment programs. Therefore, of course, among the senators who take positions which, to put it mildly, do not yet indicate their support for this treaty, there are also people who represent these interests. But there is another characteristic of U.S. policy. This is what the Americans themselves call political football; that is, the desire of certain politicians to use any situation, at any price, to make a name for themselves, to make themselves popular by coming out against something--it's not important against what, but coming out against something--this is how they build up reputations as men with independent opinions. Many sober-minded Americans are coming out against this political football, against the attempt to derive some kind of political benefit on a narrow party or personal level from this discussion.

Consequences of Treaty Rejection

If one is to discuss the characteristics of the debate which is taking place in the United States over the SALT II treaty, the following should be noted: Many Americans are now asking the question: What will happen, and in what light will the United States appear to the rest of the world, if the Senate votes against the SALT II treaty?

[Ariyevich] How will it appear from the moral point of view, so to speak?

[Beglov] Yes, this is the new, moral side of the matter. Incidentally, perhaps it was President Carter himself who gave cause for such a turn in the discussion when he warned in one of his speeches that the rejection of the SALT II treaty by the United States, or rather by the U.S. Senate, would make the United States appear to be a warmonger. This is a very interesting remark, an interesting change of thought. It shows that this government can find itself in the position of taking responsibility for ridding mankind of the danger of war. One certainly cannot include in the camp of champions of peace those politicians who, for the sake of incessant military appetities, are ready to deprive mankind of that chance. Nevertheless, there are such people, and not in small numbers, as we can see. Here, for example, is how Senatory Barry Goldwater replied to the President's remarks: It would not be at all bad if our country did something to demonstrate to the world that it cannot be called purposeless and indecisive, that the United States will not allow itself to be interfered with. This was stated by a person who in postwar years has more than once put his seal of approval on numerous examples of the policy of force. He is again putting the SALT II treaty in jeopardy on the pretext that it will deprive the United States of the possibility of continuing to dictate terms to others and to fulfill the role of some kind of world gendarme. But there are many people in the United States who disagree with this position.

Speculating on the question of how the United States will appear if the treaty is rejected by the Senate, these sober-minded people give the following answer: The Senate will be rejecting what has become the policy of concluding agreements with Moscow on vital questions. Secondly, the Senate will thereby shatter the hopes of the entire world for the further limitation of the nuclear arms race. Thirdly, the Senate will thereby create the impression that the United States desires arms limitation less than the Soviet Union.

[Ariyevich] I recently delivered a lecture at a research institute, and after I had spoken about the U.S. opponents to the treaty I was asked this question by the audience: Tell us, is it really possible that the U.S. Senate may reject this important treaty, thereby showing themselves to be warmongers and thereby exposing themselves? In this respect, attention is drawn to the following thought. It seems to me that one can outline two lines of conduct among opponents of the treaty: One may present the treaty in such a way as to instill in Americans the desire to insure that only the United States receives benefits from it, and from this arises the line of conduct of making a mass of amendments to the treaty. The other tendency of opponents to the treaty appears in their demand for a payment from the Soviet Union and the U.S. Government--a payment in the form of new appropriations for arms, a payment in the form of some kind of concession by the Soviet Union...

[Beglov--interrupting] Some sort of compensation.

[Ariyevich] Yes, compensation, and even concessions which have no direct relationship to the treaty.

In this connection, what is your view? Are there signs of increased activity by supporters of this treaty among Americans and among U.S. organizations? What reasons are they citing against that type of argument?

[Beglov] Above all it seems to me that one should bear in mind the fact that the opponents to the treaty are not acting in concert. They are aware that if they simply make foolish attacks on the treaty and say that it is not acceptable to them, they will lose a great deal, including their political prospects. For this reason they have chosen new tactics.

They are beginning to talk about the need to perfect and improve the treaty. Actually, it is a matter of most of them wanting to rewrite the treaty in the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex--including in this more freedom for the deployment of new systems and larger capacities for limiting the security interests of the Soviet Union--when they accept these or those measures....

[Ariyevich--interrupting] This will violate basic principles of the treaty--the principle of equality and the principle of equal security.

[Beglov] Precisely! Precisely! Many Americans are correctly saying to these people: Excuse me, but a treaty is an agreement between two countries and two states. It would be absurd if another group or force wanted to appear as a new participant in the treaty process. In this respect, some senators are trying to demand that talks on the conclusion of the treaty be held separately with them. But this has never occurred in international practice.

[Shishlin] But, on the other hand, there is another element, and this does not contradict your thought but supports it; namely, the fact that, although the treaty is bilateral in nature, it definitely has international significance, and the world is interested, and peoples who would like to see a tranquil future free of the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe are interested precisely in its approval and signing.

U.S. Perception of SALT

[Ariyevich] This, incidentally, is also understood by the Americans. I would like in this connection to quote from the New York TIMES, which writes that regardless of the shortcomings that critics might see in this treaty it is the result of many years of Soviet-U.S. efforts. The world community interprets SALT II as an attempt by two powers to limit their own arms race and thereby reduce the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe. The entire world is interested in precisely this aspect.

[Beglov] I would like to add a further argument which is beginning to reach many Americans but which opponents of the SALT II treaty are conciously attempting to obscure in the United States. Everyone, of course, realizes that the treaty is unique and not only in the sense that it will, for the first time, block the way of or retard the arms race, but also in the sense that it may not be perfect yet. It contains points of compromise and many details which have been carefully weighted and adjusted. This is also the result of great concern. One of the main difficulties of this treaty is the fact that it is not the final product. It is not the end of the movement and it is not the final station on the path of further arms limitation and reduction. It is only part of the process. I was in the United States recently and I spoke with many people, representing both American politics and academic circles, and I was struck by how little the role, place and significance of SALT II is viewed from this viewpoint. It is customary there to regard many political acts as final products, but this is not so. After all, the whole point is that without this treaty there cannot be a next step, a SALT III, which will include new positions and permit a transition to real disarmament measures. When one mentions this to Americans, their eyes open. Now they themselves--I am following the polemics like all of us at this table and like many of our listeners--are finally starting to... [Beglov changes thought] Well, it seems to me that this argument is being expressed in full force. SALT II is only part of the process. It is a station on the way, but later there is a new path and a new agreement, and from these an agreement will follow, which in the final analysis is the one for which politicians and statesmen have been working and which is awaited by the peoples--a disarmament agreement.

[Ariyevich] It seems to me that one should reemphasize the point that in itself the treaty is very important and that it resolves matters of extreme importance for the whole world, as we have already said. At the same time, it is important from the viewpoint of its great contribution to the improvement of the general situation in the world. It will certainly improve Soviet-U.S. relations and it will be a stimulus for the solution of many other questions directly connected with strategic arms. For example, one can expect tangible progress in many other very important talks such as the negotiations on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe, which are being held in Vienna, and many others.

At the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a group of prominent U.S. experts prepared a report entitled "The Effect of Nuclear War," to serve as some sort of reference aid for the U.S. legislators who must consider the issue of ratifying the SALT II treaty. Hundreds of millions killed; to all intents and purposes a totally destroyed industrial base and agriculture; epidemics; mass hunger; irreparable genetic and ecological damange posing a threat to the very existence of life on the planet--these are the consequences of a nuclear conflict as seen by the report's authors. Senator Edward Kennedy stated that the report provides a perspective for a true assessment of the Soviet-U.S. accord on SALT, since it is a question of preserving civilization. We, the senator said, must make every effort to insure the stability of the strategic balance. The SALT II treaty will promote this stability and lessen the danger of nuclear weapons ever being used.

Recent events confirm that despite certain complexities and negative tendencies in the international situation, the purposeful, peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state has permitted the attainment of considerable progress in the direction of lessening, and of eventually eliminating, the danger of a new world war. Perhaps we may already say confidently that the improvement in the international political climate is convincing evidence of the fact that the achievement of lasting peace is not just wishful thinking but a completely realistic task.

PROCEEDINGS OF MANILA UNCTAD SESSION REPORTED

West's 'Obstructionist' Policy

ID271720 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 27 May 79 ID

[Text] Manila, May 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports:

The obstructionists policy of the Western powers at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in the Philippines' capital is threatening the adoption of constructive decisions on the most topical problems of the world's economy.

During debates on the session's draft resolutions representatives of the main capitalist states seek to emasculate the essence of its concluding documents, throwing out of them the main concrete provisions aimed at a progressive restructuring of international economic relations on principles of equality and fairness. In this, neocolonialist quarters widely resort to pressuring the developing countries, artificially firing up contradictions among members of the "Group of 77" with the aim of compelling them to make compromises favouring the West on fundamental questions of the UNCTAD session's agenda. In case of refusal, they threaten to block the adoption of a number of important resolutions.

The capitalist powers rejected in ultimatum form a move by the developing and socialist states on adopting a code of behaviour regarding the transfer of technology, juridically binding on all participants.

Since this basic code of international rules is called upon to regulate the activities of multinational corporations, the stand of the Western powers is actually aimed at perpetuating monopoly arbitrariness in this exceptionally important sphere of international economic relations.

An equally tough stand is taken by the group of advanced capitalist countries to continue uncontrolled activities by monopolistic associations in the sphere of world merchant shipping.

The West's persistent attempts to impose, by means of unofficial manoeuvres, a debate on a number of questions having no relation to the main topics of the session's agenda, last week practically paralyzed the work of one of the major negotiating groups, that was supposed to discuss global reforms in the sphere of trade and economic development.

In the draft resolution on these problems the capitalist powers are practically trying to shirk direct responsibility for enhancing protectionism and sharpening the world economic crisis, and to use the theory of "interdependence" to justify their policy of shifting the brunt of monetary-financial and economic upheavals in the West upon the shoulders of the developing countries. All the while they keep silence on the activities of the multinational corporations, yet demand of the developing countries the creation of maximally favourable conditions for monopoly capital investments.

The Western powers are rejecting the just demands of the developing countries aimed at breaking up the system of semi-colonial dependence on the former colonial powers imposed on them. They would prefer to reduce the session to the adoption of formal resolutions, leaving alone the problems of a radical reconstruction of international economic relations. This policy by neocolonialist forces is the main obstacle on the road towards establishing a new, just and democratic economic order.

Socialist States' Shipping Proposals

LD261508 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, May 26, TASS--At the fifth session of the UNCTAD, now being held in the Philippines capital, the group of socialist countries submitted a number of concrete proposals aimed at promoting wider and fairer participation of developing countries in international cargo shipments and at cutting short the uncontrolled activities of international shipping monpolies.

At present the shipowners' monopolies are widely practicing the exploitation of their ships under flags of so-called countries of open registration, like, for example, Liberia, Panama, Cyprus and Singapore. This gives the monopolies practically unlimited control over a considerable part of the world's merchant marine and the lion's share of the profits accruing from cargo shipments.

The socialist countries observe in this connection that the transfer of about one third of the world's merchant marine to under the flags of countries with an open register not only retards the development of national merchant fleets by the developing countries, and reduces the competitiveness of vessels navigating under the national flags of other states, but damages the economy of all countries, obstructing the establishment of mutual economic relations, first of all in international trade.

A draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia stresses the need for the earliest adoption of a multilateral agreement in the U.N. framework that would obligate a state to ensure the effective control over a vessel registered under its flag.

The aim of such an agreement is to create favourable conditions for the development of national merchant fleets of countries participating in international trade in the interests of a fair distribution of benefits accruing from trade and shipments, first of all in favour of the developing countries, and also to encourage cooperation in the field of shipping on an equal and reciprocally advantageous basis. At the same time the adoption of such an agreement would help to cut short arbitrary actions by multinational corporations in the sphere of the merchant marine.

KOSYGIN GREETS INTERNATIONAL MEASUREMENT CONFEDERATION FORUM

LD251413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the Eighth Congress of the International Measurement Confederation [IMEKO]:

On behalf of the USSR Government I greet the participants and guests of the Eighth IMEKO Congress.

The great interest in the congress of many countries, including the Soviet Union, is due to the ever-growing role of instrumentmaking in the development and improvement of production and in the solution of social, economic and scientific and technical tasks. Today new achievements in scientific research, environmental conservation, prospecting for minerals, the improvement of production efficiency and the quality of industrial output, and the automation of manufacturing processes are impossible without the improvement of measurement equipment and the rapid development of instrumentmaking.

The Soviet Government expresses the conviction that the Eighth IMEKO Congress, in which authoritative scientists and practical experts are taking part, will promote further progress in one of the most important and rapidly developing spheres of modern science and technology, and the expansion and consolidation of international scientific ties and goodneighborly relations among states.

[Signed] A. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

NOVIKOV WELCOMES GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBOURG

LD262308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, member of the International Olympic Committee, arrived in Moscow today on an unofficial visit at the invitation of the 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee. He is accompanied by Josephine Charlotte, the grand duchess. At the airport the guests were met by Duysheyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee, and other officials.

BRIEFS

PACIFIC OCEAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS--Yesterday a public meeting in Khabarovsk discussed preparations for the 14th Pacific Ocean Scientific Congress. Panchenko, first deputy chairman of the Khabarovsk Gorispolkom, gave a report. The congress will be held in Khabarovsk from 20 August through 5 September this year to discuss the use of the Pacific Ocean's natural resources for the benefit of mankind. All earlier congresses have been held in capitalist countries and this is the first congress to be held in a socialist country. More than 2,000 scientists and guests from 58 countries will participate in the congress to be held in Khabarovsk; many of them will visit the Soviet Union for the first time. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 May 79 OW]

SOLTAN ON U.S.-USSR TRADE, JACKSON-VANCE AMENDMENT

LD252102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington:

As was reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, trade between the Soviet Union and the United States this year will again exceed $2 billion. This figure far from reflects the immense potential for commercial-economic cooperation between both countries. However, for quite a long time now it has remained virtually unchanged. One of the main reasons for this is the amendment to commercial legislation submitted by Senator Jackson and Congressman Vanik, adopted 5 years ago by Congress. This amendment is openly discriminatory and, moreover, provocative vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Representatives of the U.S. business world and politicians who understand the importance of improving Soviet-American relations believe that this amendment first of all is causing a great deal of harm to the United States itself and that it should be abolished. This is what Donald Campbell, the head of the (?Mexico) company, for instance, says: We signed a trade agreement with the Soviet Union, Donald Campbell says, under which we assumed the obligation to grant the USSR Most-Favored-Nation treatment. This agreement failed to come into force because of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. Attempts by Congress to interfere in another country's internal affairs, I believe, is profoundly incorrect.

Averell Harriman, one of the leading figures of the Democratic Party presently in power, resolutely comes out for abolishing such discriminatory commercial legislation, justly stating: Commerce should not be regarded as some gift to the Soviet Union by the United States; it is a process mutually beneficial and useful for the development of Soviet-American relations.

The need to expand Soviet-American commercial links is also understood by the Washington administration. However, it must be noted that the administration is acting very indecisively in this matter.

People who are interested in large-scale, long-term economic cooperation between our two countries--and there are quite a few of them in the United States--believe that at the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting the United States should make proposals which will place Soviet-American commercial-economic ties on a genuinely equal and nondiscriminatory basis.

GOP DISARRAY, DEMOCRATIC SPLIT MARK START OF CAMPAIGN

LD282314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 28 May, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

There is still about a year and a half to go before the presidential election in the United States, but the preparations for the coming fight for control of the White House and Congress are already in full swing.

The main struggle for power, as before, has developed between the two biggest political groupings of the U.S. bourgeoisie--the Democratic and Republican parties. The [word indistinct], who are striving to avenge their defeat at the 1976 elections, are especially energetic at this stage. Since the beginning of the year, six representatives of this party have officially announced their intention to contend for the nomination for president. Among them are former Texas Governor J. Connally, former CIA Director G. Bush, Senators H. Baker and R. Dole, and Congressman P. Crane. Energetic election campaigns are also being waged by former President G. Ford and former California Governor R. Reagan, although they have not officially announced their political intentions.

The Republican candidates do not lack financial support from the monopolies. More than $4 million has already been gathered for election campaign funds. In the case of J. Connally alone there is $1.2 million in "contributions" from the biggest oil and military-industrial monopolies Lockheed, Mobil Oil, Standard Oil, Armco Steel and others.

The main fire in the Republicans' polemical attacks on the ruling Democratic Party is concentrating on the administration's economic policy, criticizing it from extreme right-wing positions. They champion curtailment of social programs, "reduction of the state's role" in managing the economy and giving uncontrolled freedom to "private enterprise."

There are at the same time calls within the Republican camp for a steep increase in military spending and the speed up of the development of the latest types and systems of mass annihilation weapons. Sensible figures from among the Republican leadership are expressing fears that this bellicose position will alienate American voters from the party and lead to another defeat in the elections. Senator R. Dole recently called upon his colleagues in the party not to oppose unthinkingly the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement, warning that otherwise in voters' eyes the Republicans will appear to be the "party of war."

Among the Democrats, nobody has officially announced the intention to try to get the nomination for President. According to general opinion, current President J. Carter will be a candidate. It is possible, however, that the President may be challenged if his popularity continues to fall and the worsening economic conditions cast a doubt on his victory in the elections.

Recently the Democrat-controlled Congress rejected the President's energy program, which was evaluated here as a serious political defeat for J. Carter. Dissatisfaction is growing within the party with the administration's domestic policy, which has consigned to oblivion the election pledges to improve the position of the most deprived among the American population, including the national minorities, and which has taken the path of open service to "big business." A few days ago a group of Democratic congressmen announced the formation of a "Coalition for the Democratic Alternative," which has set itself the aim of making changes in the party leadership.

Disarray among the Republicans and a deepening split in the Democrats' ranks is the way local observers assess the situation in the leading parties at the beginning stage of the U.S. election struggle.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC MOVES IN MIDEAST AIM TO SPLIT ARAB UNITY

LD271138 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: U.S. diplomacy is making every effort to split the united front of Arab states which are resolutely condemning As-Sadat's perfidy, and to incline certain Arab countries, by means of promises of "aid" or a direct pressure, to support the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal under the aegis of U.S. imperialism. As the State Department announced, a high-ranking U.S. delegation led by Senator Jacob Javits is to go to the Middle East next week.

U.S. observers do not conceal that the visit by the high-ranking official mission is most directly connected with U.S. attempts to ensure support for the Washington-elaborated separate deal between Israel and Egypt and to persuade some countries into publicly approving the splitting course of As-Sadat, which would create a semblance of acceptance by the Arab world of the U.S. recipe of a Middle-East "settlement".

Such states as Sudan and Morocco, in particular, are objects of particular attention of the U.S. backstage activities in the Middle East. The delegation headed by Javits is to go exactly to those countries. Besides, as was announced in Washington, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence Charles Duncan is to leave by air for Rabat next week.

Along with the "carrot"--numerous promises of lavish U.S. "aid"--Washington is widely using military-financial and economic "stick" in its attempts to exert pressure on Arab states. Thus, the USA is pressurizing the Saudi Government which became one of initiators of the anti-as-Sadat sanctions of Arab states. Recently U.S. Congress decided to deny U.S. military aid to Jordan for its "refusal" to support the anti-Arab Camp David "peace". Jack Kemp, member of the House of Representatives, recently called on legislators to discontinue U.S. aid to Syria--another Arab country which actively comes out against Zionism's and imperialism's anti-Arab comspiracy in the Middle East.

'ECONOMIC CLUB' USED IN BAN ON AIRCRAFT SALE TO LIBYA

LD251312 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 25, TASS--The United States uses the "economic club" policy against small countries which "dare" to carry out a policy which is not to the liking of Washington. The U.S. Department of State has made a proposal that the Department of Commerce should put a ban on the sale to Libya of three passenger Boeing-747 liners, though two months ago the U.S. Government officially approved a contract on the delivery of the liners to Libya. Such a change in the American stand took place under the pressure of a number of influential senators who try to "punish" Tripoli for the foreign policy which is not to the liking of the United States. A group of legislators with conservative Richard Stone at the head has sent a letter of protest to the Department of State demanding cancellation of all trade contacts with Libya. The right-wing have been angered by the Libyan Government's assistance to the people's liberation movements of Africa which are fighting against the forces of reaction and colonialism in the continent. It is exactly under the pressure of the right-wing that Washington also hampers realization of a contract for the delivery of C-130 transport planes Libya paid for yet five years ago.

CHINA

USSR READY TO BEGIN TALKS WITH PRC ON IMPROVING TIES

OW261311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 26 May 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, May 26, KYODO--The Soviet Foreign Ministry will shortly notify Beijing of its readiness to enter into negotiations with China to improve their relations, informed sources said here Saturday.

They said the Soviet decision would be conveyed to China before the coming U.S.-Soviet summit meeting to be held in Vienna about the middle of June. It will be in the form of a reply to a memorandum Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave the Soviet ambassador in Beijing early this month.

The Soviet Union is favorably disposed toward the Chinese proposal which contains no reference to territorial disputes. China's memorandum is considered by Moscow as a hint of sincere wish for improved relations.

The two countries' willingness to improve their relations at this time is likely to help both in dealing with the United States.

The Soviet move is also believed based on a belief that a dialogue between Moscow and Beijing might help prevent a new world war although it would be impossible for Moscow to make peace with Beijing as long as the present Chinese leadership lasts.

The sources also believe that the latest return home on leave of Wang Youping, Chinese ambassador to Moscow, following his earlier home leave last year end is related to preparation for the coming negotiations.

ROBERT STRAUSS' TRADE TALKS IN BEIJING REPORTED

LD281114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0333 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andriyanov]

[Text] Special representative of the Washington administration Robert Strauss is meeting today with PRC Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang, and Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, in Beijing. Reporting on this from Beijing, a UPI correspondent notes that quite an acute problem will be discussed during these meetings; one that has arisen in connection with the fact that last Friday American-Chinese talks in Beijing reached a deadlock on the limitation of importing Chinese textile goods into the United States. The next day, immediately after these talks were interrupted, Robert Strauss, together with a group of big businessmen and State Department officials, flew to Beijing. The appearance of such a sizeable delegation in the Chinese capital is apparently not accidental.

As the UPI report says, U.S. congressional leaders warned that if the import of Chinese textiles to America was not limited, then the American-Chinese trade agreement recently signed in Beijing would not be ratified. According to U.S. Commerce Department data, China increased its export of textiles to America last year by more than twice as much as in previous years. This aspect of Chinese exports is one of the main ways for Beijing to obtain U.S. currency, since Americans have no demand for any other goods China may propose to export to the United States. Washington has decided to act in the spirit of a trade war on the stock exchange, feeling that the growing supply of cotton fabrics and garments from China to America is alarming their own businessmen who produce these goods. Moreover, one can add to this that in China itself there is an acute shortage of cotton fabrics; they have an annual production of 5-9 meters per person.

ANNIVERSARY OF PRC'S 4 MAY ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT MARKED

OW270404 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 26 May 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society jointly sponsored a soiree on 25 May at the House of Peoples' Friendship to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the 1919 anti-imperialist, anti-feudal May 4th movement in China.

Present were activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet Sinologists and representatives from various Moscow social circles. Ma Xusheng, councellor of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, and other embassy staff members also attended the soiree.

Krivtsov, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, deputy director of the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and doctor of history, delivered the opening speech. Prof (Boliyev), member of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and Soviet Sinologist, delivered a report on the May 4th movement.

Prof (Boliyev) emphatically pointed out: The May 4th movement of 1919 in China was not an isolated movement. It was part of the anti-imperialist movement engulfing the whole world following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. The October Revolution awakened the Chinese people to oppose imperialism and domestic reactionaries. It prompted the Chinese revolutionaries to reexamine the problems confronting China in her social and democratic reform. The May 4th movement is of great significance to China because it raised the most pressing issues confronting the country.

(Boliyev) said: The most striking features of the May 4th movement were its anti-imperialist characteristics and the participation of the working class. It was because of these features that the May 4th movement became the turning point in the development of the Chinese revolution.

(Boliyev) continued: History has shown that the Soviet Union was the only ally of China's revolutionary forces and of the Chinese people, while foreign imperialist forces and their domestic followers were the most ferocious enemy. By relying on Soviet political, economic and military support, the Chinese Communist Party led the Chinese people to victory in their revolution. The imperialists had always been openly hostile to China's interests. They vigorously supported China's feudal forces and the Kuomintang reactionaries in their suppression of the Chinese revolutionary movement. They had always tried to control China.

(Boliyev) said in conclusion: On the occasion of commemorating the May 4th movement of 1919, the Soviet people wish to extend their friendship and sympathy to the Chinese people.

JAPANESE CLAIMS OF 'SOVIET MILITARY THREAT' REFUTED

OW271131 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 26 May 79 OW

[Aleksandrov commentary: "Japanese Allegations of Nonexistent Soviet Military Threat"]

[Text] Some Japanese leaders, parroting such NATO officials as Joseph Luns and retired Gen Alexander Haig, have been talking more frequently about what they call a "Soviet military threat." Most vocal in this respect are leading officials of the Japanese Defense Agency, particularly its present director general, Ganri Yamashita.

Yamashita, a member of the Japanese cabinet, says that such a threat exists against the Kurile Islands in the north and that it has been created by the existence of Vietnamese ports in the south. Others claim that the Soviet military threat exists even in areas far away from Japan--as far as the Persian Gulf. Were we to believe their claims, Moscow's "hands" would soon block the oil supply route to Japan.

In April of this year, a Chinese paper gleefuly reported intimidations made by a Japanese leader against Vietnam, quoting him as saying that if Soviet warships used Cam Ranh Bay and other places in Vietnam as bases, Japan would discontinue its economic aid to Vietnam.

We could cite more, similar statements by Japanese leaders. They are based on allegations of the existence of "Soviet military bases in Vietnam" and of a "Soviet threat" and similar fabrications concocted mainly in China. There is nothing secret about the purpose of this anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. China is trying to form an anti-Soviet front with a number of countries, including Japan, as its members. It is understandable why the supplier of this "information" would not hesitate to play dirty tricks. It is strange, however, that there are people in Japan who so readily take the bait. The Soviet Union's basic policy toward Japan is well known. It is dedicated to good neighborliness and mutual cooperation, and is consistent and unchangeable. It is true that remarks by leading figures calling for better relations with the USSR, Japan's neighbor, are also frequently heard in Japan. In reality, however, the posture of some circles in Japan often runs counter to the expressed goal of strengthening good-neighborly relations between Japan and the USSR. As for the "Soviet military base" fabrication, a Japanese Foreign Ministry release containing explanations by the Soviet Union has been published in Japanese newspapers. The Soviet explanations were to this effect: "The USSR has no foreign military bases on its soil. The USSR has no military bases in the territory of other countries. Of late, there has been a controversy in Japan concerning alleged Soviet military bases in the SRV. To make matters worse, open attempts are being made to bring pressure to bear on the SRV. This shows the unfriendly stand certain circles in Japan are taking toward the USSR. It is an attempt to intervene in the domestic affairs of the SRV and in Soviet-SRV relations."

Regarding the calls made by Soviet warships at Vietnamese ports, they are not unusual in international practice--especially in view of the ties of fraternal cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam. There is nothing extraordinary about such port calls. In this connection, a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman has told a VNA reporter, "not a single foreign military base exists in Vietnam." Thus, the truth has been most clearly explained.

Meanwhile, those who have raised such a clamor in Japan about the "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military bases" have kept their eyes closed to the fact that the large number of U.S. military bases and military installations in Japan pose a threat to third countries and their peoples.

Referring to the view of official Japanese circles, the New York TIMES wrote: "They look at Japan as an unsinkable base, and the United States thinks it can use this base to support its scheme of launching a 'partnership for peace in the Pacific area.'" On the other hand, among progressive circles in Japan there is recently growing criticism of a possible militarist tripartite alliance among China, the United States and Japan. It is no secret any more that connivance on the part of the United States and Japan inspired China to embark on its invasion of Vietnam. The fictitious claim of the existence of a "Soviet military threat" serves those circles in Japan who are demanding an expanded role for the military in policy-making and are fanning a revanchist mood in the country.

The USSR is consistently pursuing a policy of peace and amity toward Japan. It proposed the conclusion of a treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation to bring Soviet-Japan relations to perfection. Japan, however, has so far refused to consider the Soviet proposal. The reason is that should this treaty be concluded, it would eliminate the possibility of using the pretext of the existence of a "Soviet threat" to form a tripartite alliance with China and the United States and turn Japan into a military giant. But, if one were to talk about the existence of a threat to Japan, particularly a real threat instead of a fictitious one, he should bear in mind that it lies in the fact that Japan's militarization is being pushed and Japan is being drawn into U.S. strategical plans and the Chinese leaders' adventures. It is precisely these realistic factors that are threatening the peace and stability not only of Japan but also of the Far East and all Asia.

RECORD INCREASE IN JAPANESE DEFENSE BUDGET NOTED

LD260425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Tokyo, joint exercises of three services of the Japanese armed forces are taking place on the island of Hokkaido and in the northeastern part of Honshu.

Our commentator notes that these military maneuvers are the largest to take place in Japan in the postwar period. Much military equipment including more than 400 tanks and self-propelled guns are being used during the maneuvers. Air and naval units are taking part in the exercises, which are being held in conditions that approximate combat operations as closely as possible.

The democratic press of Japan emphasizes the unprecedented scale of these maneuvers. The paper AKAHATA, for instance, points out that they constitute one of the links within the chain of military preparations by the country's ruling circles. How are they trying to justify their military preparations in Tokyo? Or, to be closer to the truth, what pretexts are they looking for there, with this purpose in mind? An answer to questions like these can be found, particularly, in the statement by the directorate of Japan's National Defence Agency issued in connection with the current exercises.

According to the statement, questions of interaction between land, air and naval forces, aimed at repulsing a possible attack of an enemy from the north and at defending the straits and airspace in case of extraordinary circumstances, were being examined during the maneuvers.

This allusion is more than transparent. Japan's military department is thus trying, for the umpteenth time, to put across the idea that a threat of Soviet aggression is hanging over the country. That is why it is necessary to prepare for war.

It is not necessary to clarify the provocative nature of this thesis. The Japanese military clique has armed itself with a definite purpose: Intimidating the public with a mythical danger from the north, they are clearly reckoning in Tokyo on implementing their military program. Strengthening of the so-called Self-Defense Forces is proceeding at a fast rate in the country. In fact, they have been turned into a modern army, although Japan has no right to have one according to its constitution. At present, this army is being equipped with the most up-to-date arms and military materiel. Japan's military department has worked out a 5-year plan for building up the armed forces in the period 1980-84. Thirteen trillion yen is to be spent on purchases of the most up-to-date arms, according to this plan. This is six and one-half times more than the total Japanese military spending during the current financial year, and this is a record in the country's history.

SOVIET, JAPANESE SHRIMP BOATS BEGIN JOINT OPERATIONS

LD290926 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 29 May 79 LD

["Soviet-Japanese Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Yuzhnosakhalinsk, May 29, TASS--Joint shrimp fishing has begun in the Tatar Strait (Soviet Far East), by ships of the USSR and Japan. Under a contract, signed by Soviet organisations with the Nikonkai Esikago Gege cooperative from the town of Otaru, the Japanese have the right to catch 630 tons of shrimps. Soviet specialists, in turn, will work on Japanese boats to study the organisation of fishing and the technology of processing shrimp.

MONGOLIA'S SODNOM REVIEWS MPR-USSR PLANNING TIES

LD251525 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 May 79 p 3 LD

[Article by D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of Mongolia's State Planning Commission: "An Outstanding Contribution"; first paragraph is an editorial introduction]

[Text] At the request of a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent, D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of Mongolia's Gosplan, gives an account of the socialist countries' cooperation in the planning sphere. The 50th anniversary of Soviet society's socioeconomic development on the basis of state 5-year plans marks the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas of the planned organization of social production under socialism in the interests of the broadest working masses. The Soviet people fulfilled their First 5-Year Plan in 4 years and 3 months; consequently, the USSR moved from fifth in the world in 1928 to second in the world by 1932 in the volume of its industrial production. The annual rate of increase in the Soviet national income averaged almost 17 percent, and in gross industrial output it averaged more than 20 percent.

The importance of the role played by the 5-year plans in the formation and development of the socialist system has been confirmed by the Soviet Union's rich experience and by the practice of socialist building in the other fraternal countries. It is gratifying for us to point out that the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] was the first state to apply the USSR's experience in planning and managing the national economy.

The foundations of the cooperation between the MPR and the USSR in the economic planning sphere were laid in the twenties.

Until 1941 the Mongolian national economy developed on the basis of control figures for the most important branches of the state sector. In 1941-1947 Mongolia's national economy and culture developed on the basis of unified annual statewide plans.

The state's increased role in the country's economic life, the successes in economic development and the accumulated experience of planning by annual stages made it possible to change over to the long-term planning of the development of the Mongolian national economy. At the end of 1947 the first 5-year plan for the development of the national economy and culture in 1948-1952 was approved. The plan's main task was to do everything possible to develop Mongolia's productive forces on the basis of making maximum use of the country's internal resources and the steady development of the main sector of its economy--livestock raising. Prepared with the help of Soviet specialists and planning organizations in the USSR, it made it possible to insure that the economy and culture developed with due regard for the basic proportions in the national economy. The advice given by Soviet organizations in drawing up the 5-year plan for the development of Mongolia's national economy in 1948-1952 was the first experience of coordinating the plans of the MPR and the USSR which showed the need for economic cooperation on the basis of long-term agreements. Since then cooperation between our countries in the sphere of planning work has taken on ever newer forms in the elaboration and coordination of subsequent 5-year plans.

We are drafting the main directions of the development of Mongolia's national economy and culture in 1981-1985 with greater consideration for the need for a timely and comprehensive solution of the fundamental tasks of Mongolia's socioeconomic policy.

A master scheme for the development and siting of the MPR's productive forces coordinated with the long term development of the Soviet Union's productive forces and in particular those of its eastern regions is being compiled jointly with Soviet specialists. This work is of great significance for elucidating the possibilities of creating highly efficient optimal capacities and the rational utilization of natural, labor and other resources of our country.

A "protocol on the further development and deepening of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of planning activity" between the MPR State Planning Commission and USSR Gosplan was signed last February. It envisages a whole complex of important measures and operations aimed at holding regular consultations on basic questions of the MPR's economic development, cooperation in the elaboration of long-term plans and in improving forms and methods of coordinating the MPR's and USSR's plans, holding consultations on questions of the implementation of integration measures, and improving intergation-oriented planning. The program of cooperation in the sphere of planning activity prepared jointly by the state planning bodies of both countries determines the character and direction of the further development of national economic planning in the MPR. A guarantee that the MPR's planning system will be elevated to a higher level lies in its implementation.

With a feeling of profound admiration and appreciation, we Mongolian planners note the Soviet Union's outstanding contribution to the development of the theory and practice of socialist planning which has become the property of the fraternal socialist countries including the MPR. We are firmly confident that Soviet planners and scientists, boundlessly devoted to the cause of the Leninist party, by investing all their knowledge, strength and creative daring in elaborating draft plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and for the long term up to 1990, will make a worthy contribution to the cause of building communism in the USSR.

USSR-AFGHANISTAN RELATIONS CONTINUE TO GROW STRONGER

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD261909 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have sent to the Afghan leaders Nur Mohammad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin a message of congratulations on the occasion of the remarkable day in the history of the two countries--the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Afghanistan.

The beginning to equal and friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was laid by the founder of the world's first socialist state V.I. Lenin, write the Soviet leaders.

"As a result of the April revolution, which established people's power in Afghanistan, Soviet-Afghan relations entered a qualitatively new stage of their development. They were filled with a new content, they are characterized by the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity. The treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, signed on December 5, 1978, elevated our cooperation and all-round links to a still higher stage," the message runs. "We are deeply confident that the friendly Soviet-Afghan relations will continue deepening and developing in the interests of the peoples of both countries and world peace. "We warmly wish the friendly Afghan people, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government and to you personally further successes in the construction of a new life, in the advance of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan along the lines of social progress, democracy and peace, in repelling designs of internal and external reaction," write the Soviet leaders.

Review of USSR-DRA Relations

LD261649 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

These days the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) are marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Great October Socialist Revolution and Soviet Russia's friendly support basically changed Afghanistan's international position and created favourable conditions for the gaining of independence by it. After its independence was proclaimed in 1919, Soviet Russia was the first to recognize Afghanistan's sovereignty. The message dated May 27, 1919, from Vladimir Ilich Lenin to the Afghan emir expressed readiness to exchange embassies immediately, which was presently done.

Thus, sixty years ago the great Lenin laid the foundations of equal and friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries. The years that have passed since have convincingly shown that the relations accord with the vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and Afghanistan. After the triumph of the Afghan people's revoltuion of 1978 which became a historic turning point for the country and which opened to the Afghan people the way of revolutionary transformations, the traditional goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and its southern neighbour found a still stronger basis. They are imbued with the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity.

This qualitatively new stage in Soviet-Afghan relations found its embodiment in the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation, signed in Moscow on December 5, 1978. Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, described this treaty as well as the USSR's similar treaties with Angola, Ethiopia, and Mozambique as an important sign of our times. "These are neither military alliances, nor coalitions spearheaded against someone," he emphasised. "These are documents of friendship and cooperation with those who [words indistinct] the road on [word indistinct] a society without oppression and exploitation".

In Article Eight of the treaty the sides also undertake to contribute to the development of cooperation between Asian countries and to the establishment of relations of peace and goodneighbourliness between them. Thus, this treaty acquires a historical significance both from the standpoint of all-round expansion and deepening of Soviet-Afghan contacts and from the standpoint of peace in Asia and, consequently, universal peace.

Having stated its resolute support for the Afghan people's efforts aimed at building a [word indistinct] the leadership of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (PDRA), the Soviet Union renders wide assistance to it in the [words indistinct] of the country's modernisation of agriculture (?and) in other fields on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. The fruitful cooperation between the two countries was given high appraisal by Afghan leaders. "We regard relations with the Soviet Union as very friendly and goodneighbourly, as an example for all," stated Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The international prestige of Democratic Afghanistan, which consistently pursues the course of peace, nonalignment and development of equal and mutually advantageous relations with all countries, is growing. The DRA's relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation with the other countries of socialist community grow stronger, and contacts with many young independent states gain in scope.

Soviet people with deep respect and sympathy regard the Afghan people's struggle for the strengthening of the gains of the April revolution, against the intrigues of internal and external reaction and, marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan diplomatic relations, are wishing them, at one with all the friends of the DRA, great successes in the cause of reorganisation of the country's life along new lines.

Friendship Treaty in Effect

LD271308 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 27, TASS--Aleksandr Puzanov, the ambassador of the USSR to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Asadullah Amin, second political deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DRA, exchanged ratification instruments of the treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The treaty was signed in Moscow on December 5, 1978 by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Thus, the historic document which is to promote stronger friendship and development of all-round cooperation between the two countries entered into force from May 27, 1979.

AFGHAN CRITICISM OF PAKISTAN, U.S., PRC AID TO REBELS REVIEWED

LD251341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 79 p 5 LD

[Yu. Glukhov article: "Intrigues Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] More and more alarming reports have recently been received, attesting to the tense situation that has come about on the Afghan-Pakistani border. It is, in point of fact, a question of attempts to organize a large-scale armed action against the young Afghan Republic, to complicate the implementation of progressive transformations in the country and thereby undermine the existing regime there. It is no accident that imperialist intelligence services and Beijing agents using Pakistani territory are involved in training forces hostile to the Afghan Republic.

The emigre rabble entrenched on Pakistan's territory has appreciably stepped up its armed raids. In these raids the bandits are killing activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and making reprisals against public schoolteachers, women who have cast aside the veil and peasants who are dividing up former landowners' lands. By using terrorist methods and disorganizing the economy in eastern provinces, the counterrevolutionaries would like to make the Afghan people renounce the gains of the April revolution, which gave them the right to land, freedom, democracy and equality and opened up the way to the country's true rebirth. They would like to restore the old usages and to keep the Afghan masses in ignorance and subjugation, and keep Afghanistan itself in the wake of the policies of imperialist states.

The role which the Pakistani authorities have assumed in the realization of these plans cannot fail to be seen. Let us turn to facts which even the Western press does not consider it necessary to hide. "It is an open secret," the Washington POST testifies, "that rebel groupings have set up their headquarters in neighboring Pakistan and are making quick strikes across the border from there."

The activities of Afghan counterrevolutionaries on Pakistani territory have recently been assuming an especially dangerous nature. By all accounts, individual detachments and groupings are combining forces. They have acquired heavy weapons, and Mohammad (Alem), one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary rebels, has even spoken of "military plants" in the Khyber Pass area.

Interventionist plans are essentially being nurtured regarding Afghanistan. A deserter has told the Afghan authorities of the existence of a plan to provoke mass armed anti-government actions in Afghanistan. Several thousand Afghan rebels armed with Chinese and American weapons and trained in methods of guerrilla warfare, he reported, are now concentrated on Pakistan's territory. They are all ready to move into Afghanistan, and on arrival in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] they are to "stay in hiding and await a signal from Pakistan." On receiving this signal, the bandit groupings are to attack DRA Government establishments and border troop garrisons and provoke an armed conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan in order to create a pretext for interference by the Pakistani Army, which is then to make a "lightning raid" on Afghan provinces.

It is perfectly obvious that a large-scale operation of this sort is being prepared with the help of imperialist states and their special services. According to the weekly AL-KHIFAH AL-'ARABI America's CIA is acting in this region in accordance with a new directive on the utilization of religious trends and groupings.

Beijing is combining its actions with the activities of imperialists and reaction. [paragraph continues]

It has been established irrefutably that it is not only organizing provocations on the Afghan-Chinese border but is also training gangs of terrorists and raiders consisting of counterrevolutionary emigre elements on Chinese territory. These gangs, a spokesman for the DRA security service declared, are transferred from China to Pakistan and from there to Afghanistan.

Centers have been set up in the Pakistani cities of Chitral, Cherat, Kohat, Peshawar, Quetta and Naushahra to train Afghan Emigres as saboteurs and terrorists. They are trained by Pakistani and Chinese instructors. A special group is being trained on the territory of Kharian military garrison. It is planned to use it to knock together sabotage gangs in Afghanistan itself. These operations are being financed by China and the United States. Large consignments of weapons, ammunition and equipment destined for counterrevolutionaries are arriving at stores in Peshawar from these same countries. The recently increased external imperialist pressure on Afghanistan cannot fail to arouse serious alarm, particularly since it has followed on the failure of attempts to activate an internal counterrevolution. Foreign agents are trying to keep emigres out of Afghanistan by force and deception, even though the Afghan Government has announced that no one wishing to return home will be persecuted in any way. Hundreds of families are already returning home. The external base of counterrevolution--the emigre milieu from which detachments of saboteurs are recruited--is therefore collapsing. It is under these conditions that a sharp increase is to be observed in provocations against Afghanistan, carried out, as the facts testify, with the knowledge of the Pakistani side. Thus, on 30 April, the sabotage group of Karim Khan and Mohammad Khan attacked an Afghan border post at (Spin Khul). Ten Afghan servicemen headed by a lieutenant were captured and handed over to the Pakistani authorities, who sent them to Quetta under the jurisdiction [v raspolozehniye] of the 33rd Infantry Division.

The revolutionary Afghan Government has already repeatedly drawn the attention of the Pakistani authorities to the inadmissibility of such a practice, which runs counter to the elementary norms of relations between sovereign states. It is natural that friendly relations between the two neighboring states accord with the national interests of both Afghanistan and Pakistan, particularly since these countries have many common problems and there exists a broad base for businesslike cooperation. The Afghan people, the newspaper KABUL TIMES has pointed out, are doing everything possible to preserve peace and stability in the region by implementing a progressive policy which has no place for interference in the internal affairs of other states. However, the Afghan people cannot remain indifferent to provocative actions. Despite warnings and Pakistan's loud denials, its territory, as numerous facts show, is still being used as a bridgehead for subversive acts against a neighboring state. It is hard to assume that the Pakistani authorities are ignorant or incapable of suppressing the activities of counterrevolutionary Afghan elements. In either event Pakistan is being drawn into a risky game which could result in dire consequences.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN CALLS FOR CONTINUED STRUGGLE

LD271548 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 27, TASS--Our state is a truly people's state and all the measures carried out by the DRA leadership are directed at satisfying the interests of ordinary Afghan working people, said the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan H. Amin at a meeting with representatives of Balkh Province.

Before the 1978 April revolution, he said, the feudal lords and exploiters sowed national strife, fired up hostility among the population of the country. Today all the peoples dwelling in Afghanistan are granted equal rights. For the first time in the history of the country, the Beluchis, Turkomans, Uzbeks and other national minorities can read papers and listen to the radio in their mother tongue. Their children attend schools where instruction is also in the mother tongue. Work will go on towards the final solution of the nationalities' question, H. Amin pointed out.

The enemies of the Afghan revolution, went on the DRA prime minister, are trying to place obstacles in its path. He urged all working people of Afghanistan to firmly struggle against the machinations of the counter-revolution and its agents, and render all possible assistance to representatives of the authorities.

Representatives of Balkh Province who spoke during the meeting assured the DRA leadership of their support for all government measures. They strongly condemned sallies by traitors and servitors of imperialism and reaction, and reiterated their resolve to frustrate attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

INDIA'S DESAI TO VISIT USSR 'FIRST HALF OF JUNE'

LD272106 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--It has been agreed, that the prime minister of the Republic of India Morarji Desai will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of June at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

NEPAL'S PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS IN FACE OF 'STORMY UNREST'

LD251612 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Katmandu, May 25, TASS--The prime minister of Nepal, Kirti Nidhi Bista has resigned. The decision, according to local observers, was taken with the aim of lessening tension in the country. It was announced here that K.N. Bista will continue to discharge its duties till the session of the National Panchayat (Council), that opens on May 30, nominates the candidature of a new prime minister.

Stormy unrest is continuing in Nepal for the past two months. It started when students protested against corruption among government officials, excessive taxes and the steady growth of prices. Demands were also made for the holding of political reforms.

The anti-government actions reached a peak of intensity this week. Meetings and demonstration are officially banned in Katmandu. The authorities have announced arrests on charges of subversive activities.

King Birendra of Nepal has decided to set up a special commission to organise a national referendum on the question of returning to a multi-party system (political parties in Nepal were banned from January 1961 after the dissolution of parliament).

Tokyo, May 25, TASS--Commenting on the events in Nepal the newspaper ASAHI notes the envigoration there of pro-Beijing elements that are trying to exploit the present situation in the country in their own interests.

VIETNAM REQUESTS RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH PRC IN BEIJING

LD290850 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 29, TASS--Vietnam's foreign ministry sent a note to the Foreign Ministry of China suggesting that the talks on the settlement of problems in relations between the two countries be continued. The note says that Vietnam's governmental delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Dinh Ngo Liem is prepared to arrive in Beijing on June 15.

As is known, the first round of the talks that was held in Hanoi yielded no results because of the obstructionist stand assumed by the Chinese side.

PRC-SRV RED CROSS SOCIETIES MEET ON PRISONER EXCHANGE

LD261954 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 26 May 79 LD

["Initiative of Vietnamese Delegation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, May 26, TASS--As is reported by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, a third meeting of the delegations of the Red Cross societies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China was held today on the Vietnamese territory, near the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier. Discussed at the meeting were questions of the return of all prisoners of war.

Displaying good will in order to promote the earliest return of all men taken prisoner during the war to their families, the Vietnamese delegation handed over to the Chinese side a list of all Chinese servicemen who were taken prisoner during China's war of aggression against Vietnam. The Chinese delegation also handed over to the Vietnamese side a list of the Vietnamese prisoners of war. The Vietnamese delegation reserved the right to check the list submitted by the Chinese side.

The sides agreed that the return of the prisoners of war will continue in a point near the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier on May 28, June 5, 13 and 22. The delegations of the two countries also agreed on a meeting of their representatives on June 6 in a point near the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier to discuss questions of preparations for the exchange of prisoners of war.

VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION VISITS

Meeting With Yepishev

OW261145 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 25 May 79 OW

[Text] On 24 May, Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, received the visiting VPA [Vietnamese People's Army] delegation. In his talk with his Vietnamese friends, Comrade Yepishev spoke about the Soviet Armed Forces' special education, their patriotism and internationalism. He also expressed the Soviet combatants' solidarity with the Vietnamese people's valiant struggle.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the Vietnamese comrades spoke about their meetings with Soviet people during their USSR visit and expressed sincere thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for their resolute support to the Vietnamese people's fight against the Chinese aggressors.

Also present at the meeting were Sen Col Do The Nhan, military attache of the SRV Embassy in the Soviet Union, and Comrade Dzasukhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

Delegation Leader's Remarks

OW271225 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 25 May 79 OW

[Statement by Sen Col Nguyen Viet Thanh, head of a delegation of VPA [Vietnamese People's Army] combatants who took part in the fighting against the Chinese aggressors, on his USSR visit--date not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] We are very happy to come here for a visit and share our joy in defeating the Chinese aggressors with the fraternal Soviet people and army, our trustworthy friends and close comrades-in-arms who have unswervingly and wholeheartedly supported and assisted the Vietnamese revolution over the past more than half a century.

Our recent glorious victory is also a victory for the Soviet Union, the socialist system and all of progressive mankind. We have been cordially received by General Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Comrade Pimenov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and many comrade leaders of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans. We have visited the mausoleum of the great but modest Lenin, his former residence and his former office. We attended a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the historic victory at Dien Bien Phu organized by the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society. We also shared the Soviet people's sentiments while attending the 9 May anniversary of their victory over fascism.

During our USSR visit, wherever we went the CPSU's local party committees, comrades from chapters of the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, the Soviet people, and cadres and combatants of the Soviet Army cordially and warmly received us as if they were receiving their own combatants triumphantly returning from the battlefront.

Everyone greeted Vietnam's victory. Everyone praised the Vietnamese people's stalwart, victorious struggle. Everyone indignantly condemned the reactionary Chinese aggressors' brutalities and deeply sympathized with the Vietnamese people's sacrifices and losses and the difficulties they are encountering. Everyone vigorously expressed his solidarity with and support for Vietnam. Everyone has closely followed with concern, daily and hourly, further developments of the situation in Vietnam. Everyone has worked for aid to Vietnam and is ready to meet Vietnam's further requirements, including joining the Vietnamese people in the fight for Vietnam's just cause.

The Vietnamese people and armed forces are deeply moved by the noble acts of the Soviet people and the cadres and combatants of the Soviet Armed Forces who enthusiastically took part in the 21 April 1979 all-union subbotnik in support of Vietnam. They will be forever grateful to the CPSU and the Soviet Government, people and armed forces for their great, manifold assistance to Vietnam, for their energy, efforts and labor achievements benefitting Vietnam, and for their deep concern for the situation in Vietnam. These sentiments and deeds, filled with the illustrious spirit of proletarian internationalism, constitute a great source of encouragement for our entire Vietnamese Armed Forces and people in the fight to defeat the Chinese aggressors and in further developing and firmly defending the SRV.

Although they have sustained ignominious setbacks, the Chinese reactionaries have not yet given up their hegemonistic and expansionist ambitions and their schemes to undermine the Vietnamese people's national construction, invade Vietnam and wreck peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Although they agreed to negotiate with Vietnam in an attempt to ease the public protest against them and to deceive the Chinese people, they have arrogantly refused to discuss and respond to Vietnam's good will and its correct, realistic and rational proposals. Meanwhile, they are feverishly making war preparations and waging military provocations in Vietnam's border. The Vietnamese people and the world's peoples are highly vigilant toward the wicked schemes and criminal acts of the extremely reactionary and bellicose clique within the Beijing ruling circles. The Vietnamese people have a time-honored tradition of being indomitable, invincible and against aggression. Their closely united 50 million people are determined to fight and to win. Their reunified country is advancing toward socialism. They enjoy strength resulting from the growing solidarity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They enjoy wholehearted support and assistance from fraternal socialist countries, especially from the Soviet Union. All of progressive mankind is in solidarity with and supports Vietnam.

The more truculent and reckless they are, the more ignominious setbacks the Chinese reactionaries will suffer. The Vietnamese Armed Forces and people will certainly not forgive the bellicose, reactionary aggressors and will fulfill their sacred duty toward their nation as well as their noble internationalist obligations.

Before parting with our Soviet comrades and brothers, we sincerely wish the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, led by venerable and beloved Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, great success in implementing their 10th 5-Year Plan. We hope that they will be successful in building socialism in the Soviet Union and make increasingly greater contributions to the world's revolution and to defending peace worldwide.

GIAP ADDRESSES SRV'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD282236 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 28, TASS--The fifth session of Vietnam's National Assembly of the sixth convocation opened here today. Presenting the report of the government council, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense Vo Nguyen Giap analysed the expansionist designs of China against Vietnam, other countries in Indochina and South-East Asia and pointed out that the major international significance of the victories scored by Vietnam in the struggle against the great-power hegemonism of Beijing.

When China unleashed its aggression against Vietnam, the speaker said, the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries and the whole of progressive mankind took the side of Vietnam, resolutely condemned the Beijing expansionists and gave the Vietnamese people the support and assistance required for the victory over the enemy. The Soviet Union immediately warned those who determine the policies in Beijing to stop while it was not too late and gave a timely, effective and all-round assistance and support to Vietnam, thus discharging its internationalist duty and its commitments under the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our countries.

The Chinese leaders, Vo Nguyen Giap said, have not given up their insidious designs, continuing to concentrate troops on the border with Vietnam, staging provocations against Vietnam, threatening a new aggression against our country and preparing for new military adventures.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam will do its utmost to strengthen combat solidarity and close all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, with other fraternal socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to expand economic cooperation with the USSR and countries of the socialist community within the CMEA framework. Vietnam will continue to consolidate the all-round relations of mutual assistance and cooperation with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in the common struggle against the great-power expansionism and hegemonism, in the name of protecting independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We are resolved, Vo Nguyen Giap stressed in conclusion, to defeat the insidious designs of the reactionary top rulers in Beijing but we also cherish our friendship with the people and genuine revolutionaries of China. We firmly adhere to the course of settling disputes through negotiation, ready to make every effort to enable the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations to yield real results. The Chinese side must demonstrate its good will by deeds.

The session of the National Assembly of Vietnam continues its deliberations.

PRC DENOUNCED FOR SUPPORTING 'LAO SOCIALIST PARTY'

BK251152 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 24 May 79 BK

[Station observer's article]

[Text] Several news agencies have reported that the ranks of saboteurs of (?peace) in Indochina have now swelled with the emergence of the Lao Socialist Party [Phak Sangkhom Niyom Lao]. The radio station of the toppled Pol Pot regime, which operates from southern China, announced the emergence of this party. This new party has sent a congratulations message to the Pol Pot remnants, calling on them to continue the struggle against Vietnam and the LPDR. Our station observer has the following to say:

The tone of and the manner in which the announcement was made by the radio station leaves no room for doubt that Beijing is playing a part in forming this Lao Socialist Party. It is not difficult to judge the nature of this party. This organization has nothing to do with socialism. Beijing has gathered elements of various political factions--for instance, the exiled ultrarightist reactionaries of Vang Pao and Kong Le, separatists from among the ethnic minorities of Laos, and the Overseas Chinese who used to live in Laos--into this bogus organization.

Isn't it Beijing which has gathered these CIA agents together to form the Lao Socialist Party? In fact, the name (?does not mean anything). Beijing knows very well that this party will become the archenemy of the Lao revolution, and can be used to destroy independent and socialist Laos. China has helped organize and arme these elements and has sent them into northern Laos with the aim of carrying out provocations and creating disturbances. These elements have maintained contacts with the Chinese Armed Forces which are massing along the border areas and threatening Laos.

In the face of this development, the SIANG PASASON newspaper said that China is trying to obstruct Laos from implementing its independent political policy and turn Laos into its tool as it did with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Kampuchea. It is true that Beijing cannot (?tolerate) the defeat of the anti-people Pol Pot regime [words indistinct].

The Chinese leaders have gathered the enemies of new Kampuchea into a single group, including the defeated (?reactionary) remnants, former reactionary government authorities and officers who had fled to France, and the U.S. puppets toppled by the Kampuchean people in 1975.

The Hong Kong journal (PRISA LI KIK HONG KONG) recently said that the ranks of the pro-Beijing clique, which have swelled to over 2,000 men, are preparing to invade Kampuchea.

Beijing's intensified opposition against Laos and Kampuchea not only infringes upon the interests of these two countries, but, like its invasion of Vietnam, is also linked to the Beijing leaders' expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. Due to their geographical settings, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have become the immediate victims of this policy. Other countries in this region will eventually become the victims of Beijing even though it has openly exhibited a friendly spirit toward these countries. There is an old Lao saying: Beware of he who preaches morals but has a knife in his hand.

BURMA-BANGLADESH BORDER ACCORD HAILED, PRC'S PLANS HIT

BK281018 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 27 May 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to dispatches from Dacca, Burma and Bangladesh have concluded a border demarcation accord. The agreement was reached during the visit of President U Ne Win and his delegation to Burma's neighboring country--Bangladesh. The accord, which was signed by Burmese Foreign Minister U Myint Maung and his Bangladesh counterpart, Shamsul Haq, covers the 197-kilometer border between the two countries.

The outstanding problem between Burma and Bangladesh left behind by colonial rule has now been resolved. We are very happy to see the two countries settle their border issue constructively. In fact, it is also in accordance with the wish of the people of Asia that disputes be resolved peacefully. Burma had also determined its border with India through talks earlier. In Asia, only Israel and China have rejected this idea of settling disputes peacefully.

The Beijing leadership, as you all know, has claimed territory in all the countries which share common borders with China. In fact, Beijing has recently attempted to seize territory from the SRV by force, thereby committing aggression.

We believe that many of our Radio Moscow listeners still remember the territorial claims made by Beijing on Burma and India. I would like to recall here that China was the only nation at that time to express displeasure over the sensible decision of Burma and India to demarcate their boundary. China blamed the two countries for not consulting her.

What right has Beijing to put forward such an objection? Well, Beijing was then hatching Mao Zedong's plot to set up a new independent nation in India and northern Bangladesh which would share common borders with China, Burma, Bangladesh and India. To achieve this goal, Beijing organized on the border and hilly regions of the abovementioned countries secret gangs composed of extremist and separatist hill tribes, such as the Naga and Nizo. There is evidence that Beijing is not only supplying them with arms and giving them training, but is also controlling their movements.

Beijing is trying to exploit the hill tribe issue to create tension among Burma, India and Bangladesh and undermine their relations. The policy of settling disputes peacefully, through negotiations, which is being pursued by the Southeast Asian neighboring countries, has, however, foiled the plot of the Beijing authorities. Meanwhile, the aspirations for goodneighborly relations in the region are soaring. The border demarcation accord between Burma and Bangladesh has proven this point.

EASTERN EUROPE

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KOSYGIN 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO PRAGUE

Award Presentation Ceremony

LD251336 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, May 25, TASS--An Order of Klement Gottwald has been conferred upon Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, for his great services in the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the peoples of the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The award was presented to Aleksey Kosygin at the Prague Castle. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak spoke at the ceremony of presentation of the top state award of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. He cordially congratulated Aleksey Kosygin on the award and conveyed warm wishes from the Czechoslovak communists, from the working people of the republic.

Husak, Kosygin Meeting

LD251510 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, May 25, TASS--Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, on a friendly visit in Czechoslovakia, today met at the Prague Castle with the general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party CC, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak. During the talk they spoke highly of the fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the USSR and the CSSR, and noted progress in the development of economic cooperation between the fraternal countries, the coordination of their national-economic plans, the deepening of specialisation and cooperation in key branches of the economy. Views were also exchanged on topical international problems. Attention was centred on questions of detente and disarmament. The great importance was noted of the forthcoming meeting of Leonid Brezhnev with U.S. President James Carter at Vienna and the signing by them of a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which will serve the cause of international detente and stronger peace. The meeting confirmed the sides' unity of views on the questions discussed.

Prague Departure

LD251616 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, May 25, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, who was here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Government of Czechoslovakia, today left Prague for Moscow. At the airport Aleksey Kosygin was seen off by member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Government Lubomir Strougal and other Czechoslovak leaders. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 25 May, also reporting on Aleksey Kosygin's departure from Prague, adds that among those seeing off Comrade Kosygin at the airport was "member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Bilak."]

Moscow Arrival

LD251732 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin arrived here from Prague today. He stayed in Czechoslovakia on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Chechoslovak Government. At Vnukovo Airport he was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov.

KOSYGIN VISIT GAVE NEW IMPETUS TO SOVIET-CSSR COOPERATION

LD262310 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1730 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The talks conducted between the Soviet premier and Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, demonstrated convincingly that both our communist parties and states are consistently putting into practice the line for the development of fraternal relations and for raising the effectiveness of cooperation in all areas of life, including the economy. This cooperation was given a new and powerful impetus as a result of the visit to Czechoslovakia last year by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Brezhnev, which [words indistinct] and this directly between our two countries as well as within the CEMA framework. Soviet-Czechoslovak economic relations have reached a qualitatively new level. They are characterized above all by their immense expansion. It is sufficient to say that the trade between our countries this year will reach the respectable figure of R6 billion. Goods produced under the agreements on production specialization and cooperation occupy an increasing share of the trade between our two countries. While in 1975 the share of such deliveries was 21 percent, last year it rose to one-third.

In their talks in Prague, Comrades Kosygin and Strougal devoted particular attention to expanding socialist economic integration and to ensuring that a combined and coordinated effort is made in tackling important economic problems both on the bilateral level and within CEMA. Revealing examples of the successful cooperation between our two fraternal countries are large projects such as the Soyuz gas pipeline and the high-tension power line between Vinnitsa and Albertirsa. Czechoslovakia, which has participated in the construction of these integration-type construction projects, this year has already received an additional amount of gas and electricity. Both our countries also devote a great deal of their attention to implementing the joint program for developing atomic energy and atomic engineering. Czechoslovakia with Soviet assistance is building a large atomic engineering branch. Some equipment for atomic power plants has already been supplied to the fraternal countries. Both countries are thus contributing to the realization of the long-term target program for cooperation among the CEMA member countries in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials.

We have new 5-year plans ahead of us. The Prague meeting also examined questions linked with coordinating national economic plans for the next 5-year period, including the long-term outlook for the development of production specialization and coordination. Our cooperation has good prospects, said Comrade Kosygin in a speech made in Czechoslovakia.

He also said: Drawing general conclusions from accumulated experience, analyzing them in the light of the resolutions of our fraternal parties, we will undoubtedly work out and adopt a realistic program for cooperation which will make it possible to make far better use of the material and spiritual resources of our nations, their knowledge and experiences in the name of common interests, in the name of those lofty goals pursued side by side by Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

TITO STATEMENT PRAISES MOSCOW SUMMIT AS 'VERY USEFUL'

LD251557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May, TASS--J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY, returned to Belgrade from Moscow today.

In a press statement at the airport he stressed that the friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, had been successful. We had exhaustive friendly talks, J. Broz Tito noted, in an atmosphere of complete frankness and mutual respect and we exchanged views on all important questions relating to the further strengthening of our cooperation and the international situation. On many questions our views coincide or are close. At the same time, we strove to explain to each other as well as possible the positions where differences do exist. They must not, however, be obstacles to our comprehensive cooperation.

We agreed, the Yugoslav president continued, that more frequent constructive dialogs will be held in the future at various levels in order to strengthen mutual understanding, which is necessary for unhampered cooperation as a whole. We agreed that the further development of friendly relations as well as comprehensive and even more fruitful cooperation in our mutual interests is a vital and sound orientation of the two countries and parties and stressed that the well-known, jointly affirmed principles and consistent implementation of them play an irreplaceable role in this.

At the talks considerable attention, he said, was devoted to the need to deepen detente as a universal process, to the problem of disarmament, to the settlement of dangerous crises by peaceful means and other international questions. We deem it important to expand mutual cooperation in the struggle for peace, for the independence and equality of the peoples and for social progress in the world.

J. Broz Tito went on to refer to the principles, which he expounded at the talks, of Yugoslavia's policy in the nonalined movement. In his opinion the exchange of views on the nonalined movement at the meeting facilitated a more real and deeper elucidation and understanding of the two countries' policies and their positions and activity in the world. In short, they were very useful talks and we are satisfied with them. We are convinced that real prerequisites exist for the further friendly and comprehensive development of mutual relations and cooperation, J. Broz Tito stressed.

During our stay, he continued, we also acquainted ourselves with some of the Soviet people's scientific and technical achievements which have earned their socialist motherland deserved recognition in the world.

In conclusion J. Broz Tito expressed gratitude to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the other Soviet leaders for the warm hospitality. We would like to repay this hospitality as soon as possible, he said.

PZPR DELEGATION ON EDUCATION VISITS USSR 21-27 MAY

LD271705 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of PZPR activists headed by Comrade Maciszewski, candidate member of the Central Committee and head of the Science and Education Department of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 21-27 May. The delegation acquainted itself with the experience of the CPSU in directing the system of people's education in the Soviet Union. The Polish comrades held meetings and talks at the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, at the Komsomol Central Committee, at the Dzerzhinskiy Raykom, at the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, at the USSR Ministry of Education and at the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. They also visited a number of higher educational establishments. The PZPR delegation was received by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who held a friendly and sincere talk with the delegation. The talk was also attended by Comrade Trapeznikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

GRISHIN CONTRIBUTES ARTICLE ON SOFIA ANNIVERSARY

For a Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO text of an article by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, on the 100th anniversary of Sofia as the capital of Bulgaria, see the Bulgaria section of the 14 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH BULGARIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

LD290638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian Commission on Cultural Cooperation began in Moscow today. Under discussion are matters of further developing mutual cultural relations between the two countries, and also of creative interaction between Soviet and Bulgarian cultural workers. The Soviet delegation at the session is led by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and the Bulgarian by Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee on Culture.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL LOOKS FORWARD TO BREZHNEV VISIT

LD260704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Hungary is preparing to give a ceremonial welcome to the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This was stated in an interview given to a TASS correspondent by Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. He expressed confidence that the forthcoming Budapest talks will further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary and will promote progress in the cause of socialism and peace.

NATO MANEUVERS PRESSURE OTHER STATES, 'POISON' ATMOSPHERE

LD290841 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 May 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "The Unceremonious 'Dawn Patrol'"]

[Text] At Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport, where the aircraft made a halt as if to gather strength before the leap across the expanses of the north Atlantic, American officers appeared here and there: khaki, loud voices, unceremonious manners. "Is this a Yankee invasion?" someone next to me asked. The newspapers gave the answer: In a few days major NATO military maneuvers will begin on the Danish island of Zealand, to last nearly 3 weeks. Some 2 hours later, when the Norwegian Sea was spread out beneath the wing of our plane, I saw a line of ships through a gap in the clouds: There could be no mistake--they were warships. The Atlantic alliance was moving full steam ahead to its next military maneuvers.

However, these maneuvers have already started in some places: in Belgium, for instance, where they are taking place under the codename "French Connections." In the North Sea and the Skagerrak NATO naval exercises have just begun. Maneuvers are also taking place now, with particular pomp, in the central and eastern parts of the Mediterranean, notably off the Greek coast. They have been codenamed "Dawn Patrol '79," a deliberately harmless name, to divert attention. The people at NATO headquarters, of course, are not thinking about simply patrolling sea routes but first and foremost about making a show of force in that part of the world. They want to "deter" (NATO jargon) the Arabs who are combatting the Israeli aggressors and the new Begin-As-Sadat police duo. While Israeli gunboats fire on Lebanese coastal cities, they are covered from the sea by "Dawn Patrol" ships. With the unceremoniousness characteristic of the Atlantic alliance, once again the maneuvers are being used for flagrant interference in other states' affairs.

However, not only the Arab peoples are attracting the NATO leadership's attention here. They have recently been casting increasingly attentive glances toward Greece--which left the NATO military organization a few years ago, retaining membership only in the political alliance. This time Greek naval forces are participating in the Atlantic bloc maneuvers. Why? As often happens in such cases, there are several reasons. By involving Greece in their dangerous war games, the NATO "bosses"are trying to prepare its return to the alliance's military organization. Hence, too, the political pressure on Athens, which has been stepped up recently, and the display of special NATO "trust and sympathy" toward Greek Navy personnel: the same old carrot and stick!

Complaints can often be heard from top Atlantist leaders that the Warsaw Pact countries are very fond of military exercises, which allegedly "threaten the security of Western Europe." American General Haig, commander in chief of the Atlantist armed forces in Europe (soon to retire), is especially liberal with statements of this kind. His tirades are a verbal smokescreen intended to cover the escalation of NATO military exercises. Only last fall West German territory groaned under tank tracks and the wheels of mechanized divisions taking part in the biggest NATO maneuvers ever. The trampled fields and destroyed peasant houses alone amounted to many millions of dollars worth of damage. But 1979 came, and West German territory began to groan again: Under the codename "Return of Forces to Germany" (English abbreviation--"Reforger") American, Canadian, British, Dutch, Luxembourg and West German soldiers were sent into the area between the Rhine and the Danube. The main field of operations was Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Not only West German but all Europeans reacted to the latest NATO exercises with an outburst of indignation. Everyone realized that they are only intended to poison the political atmosphere in Europe and to whip up tension. Even some West European ministers expressed perplexity at the NATO generals' zeal. However, the generals remained deaf to the voices of reason. Confirmation of this is provided by the new round of maneuvers now beginning....

ELECTION OF EUROPARLIAMENT WILL GREATLY CHANGE ITS ROLE

LD261144 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 26 May 79 LD

["New Factor in European Politics"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--Vladimir Goncharov, TASS political news analyst, writes: In view of the forthcoming direct elections to the European Parliament on June 7-10, the question of the role which this political institution of the European Economic Community (Common Market) will play is acquiring a considerable importance.

It is known that in the course of its 20-years-long history the Europarliament dragged out quite an inconspicuous existence and has not taken any important and appreciable political action. The cause is simple: It has no appropriate powers for that. The powers of the European Parliament will formally not change after the June elections either. In a long dispute between the Common Market participants over the functions of the European Parliament, countries (France, first of all) which come out against vesting the EEC bodies with powers of supra-national character gained the upper hand. Those who advocate a considerable expansion of the prerogatives of the EEC political mechanisms (among them the FRG, which is very much interested in this, plays the main role) did not seemingly achieve their goals.

And still it is evident that the change of the character of elections to the European Parliament will lead to a considerable change of its role. Up to now deputies have not been elected to the Euro-Parliament but were annually appointed by the national parliaments of the Common Market countries. This time 180 million citizens of the nine countries will have an opportunity to determine the composition of this political body of the EEC. In view of this its weight and prestige will undoubtedly grow. The Paris LE MONDE apparently reflects the real state of affairs when it states that the direct elections will give the 'second wind' to the European Parliament and will change not only the rhythm, but also the character of its activities.

There is no doubt that it will also have a considerable influence on the internal policy of each of the Common Market countries and on their foreign policies.

The whole point is what the elections of June 7-10 will lead to and who exactly will get the right to sit at the Europarliament headquarters in Strasbourg as a result of the forthcoming polling. If representatives of conservative forces and reactionary parties predominate there, the Europarliament will become a highly effective instrument of West European countries' monopoly capital in its struggle against the democratic forces which express the interests of the popular masses of West European countries and whose influence has greatly increased in recent years.

For their part the progressive forces of those countries expect that by means of the Europarliament they will be able to more effectively combat transnational corporations and the onslaught by West European reaction on the rights of the working people, and will be able to enlist the vigorous actions of popular masses on the scale of the whole of Western Europe in the struggle for their vital rights.

The Europarliament will play apparently a not unimportant role in international affairs as well. Judging by everything, it will become a new factor in European politics. It is highly important what positions the European Parliament will hold in such matters, which are vitally important to the peoples of Europe, as the deepening of detente, the strengthening of international security, and termination of the arms race. Right-wing forces do not conceal that by means of the Europarliament they expect to consolidate the political foundation of NATO and enhance the splitting of Europe by veiling such a policy by a parliamentary screen. It is not ruled out, however, that representatives of those political forces, which come out for developing peaceful cooperation among European peoples, for supplementing political detente in the European Continent with effective agreements in the field of military detente, will gain important positions in the European Parliament. The struggle that has developed between different political forces in view of the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament is thus taking on a great importance not only to the countries of 'minor Europe', but also to the destinies of peace in the whole of the European Continent. The sharpening of struggle, characteristic of the elections to the Europarliament, between the two trends in European politics gives an exceptional significance to the efforts aimed at rallying all peace and democratic forces of Europe.

REVIVAL OF CONCEPT OF EUROPEAN ARMY AGAINST REASON

LD270916 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 22 May 79 LD

["'European Army': Who Needs It?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--"In the conditions of a lasting and effective relaxation of international tensions, despite the ceaseless intimidation of people by a non-existent Soviet threat, a sense of security increasingly takes root in West European countries, and craving for long-term peaceful cooperation with the USSR grows", PRAVDA writes. In these conditions the opponents of detente are putting forward a new plan the realization of which would enable them, in their view, to continue to inflate military budgets after the conclusion of a SALT II agreement as well. They resorted to the plan, which they raked up from the archives, for the creation of so-called 'European army'. In so doing they are craftily using the following demagogical trick: 'Look, gentlemen, some figures say, the Americans are coming to terms with Russians on the basis of the principle of parity in the number of their strategic nuclear missiles. It means that in the event of some conflict we shall be deprived of the U S. 'nuclear umbrella'--the USA will not venture to protect us. The conclusion: We need to take care of ourselves." Zigzags in the policy connected with matters of ensuring security hold out nothing good, PRAVDA emphasizes. The vital interests of all Europeans demand that the dead, to which the plan for the creation of a 'European army' belongs, should not be revived in this or that form, and that the life-tested principles of parity and undiminished security should not be replaced by the illusory pursuit of superiority in strength. Reason dictates the necessity to patiently look for and find mutually acceptable solutions, of which a SALT II agreement which is now being prepared for signing serves as an example.

PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONFERENCE NOT TO REPLACE MBFR TALKS

LD262242 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Viktor Viktorov commentary]

[Text] The new peace proposals made recently by the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty organization is a subject of public discussion in many countries.

In Budapest, where the committee met, writes our commentator Viktor Viktorov, a constructive program of measures was outlined to ensure a relaxation of military tension and to strengthen trust between states. These are tasks of paramount importance. During the past 4 years since the all-European conference, much has been done to promote trust between the participating countries. For one, nations began to form one another of military exercises and to invite foreign observers to them.

The socialist countries now propose to move farther, to agree about informing one another of considerable troops movement and of large air force and naval exercises held near the territorial waters of other countries. It is also proposed to spread the [word indistinct] of trust to the Mediterranean area. These and other proposals should be discussed by a conference involving all the European countries, the United States and Canada. The conference can be called this year.

The socialist countries have also proposed concluding a treaty between all the countries that took part in the all-European conference about not being first to use nuclear and conventional weapons against one another. Such a collective agreement would create more guarantees for averting military conflict. Countries would begin to trust one another more. Yet this, apparently is a prospect the militaristic forces in NATO countries refuse to accept. Not daring to reject the proposals of the socialist countries offhand they have launched a series of political speculations. They claim, for example, that the conference involving all the countries of Europe, the United States and Canada would replace the Vienna talks about the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This is not so, of course. Easing military tensions in Europe requires many things. There are many problems that are outside the competence of the Vienna talks. At the same time a campaign has been stepped up to intimidate the public with a non-existent threat from the East. It's amazing how much nonsense is peddled in this campaign but if the NATO states are really concerned, as they claim they are, about the growing military might of the socialist countries, why can't they accept our proposals aimed at limiting the arms race and disarmament? There are more than 100 such proposals. Why can't the coming NATO Council session in the Hague give a positive answer to the new initiatives of the socialist countries? That would really be a show of good will, the more so that the actual concern is caused exactly by the NATO plans to increase military budgets and to saturate the European Continent with new types of nuclear missiles.

As the Soviet-American treaty to limit strategic offensive arms is signed in mid-June in Vienna, favorable conditions will be created for action on the proposals of the socialist countries. These proposals are another display of our profound allegiance to peace. The Soviet Union, stressed Leonid Brezhnev, is opposed to a balance of fear. We stand for a balance of trust.

DPA COVERAGE OF NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE SCORED

LD282204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] According to the West German DPA agency, the main theme of the conference of NATO foreign ministers this week will be, as their report says, the concern over the growing Soviet military potential. DPA, our commentator Viktor Levin notes, refers to diplomatic circles in Bonn, but it apparently gathered its information from those who have made a profession of creating scares about the mythical Soviet threat.

In order to give the semblance of being well grounded in their dubious attacks, those who supplied the information to DPA again [word indistinct] the issue of the so-called new Soviet missiles. But the falsity of assertions that the Soviet Union has deployed such missiles in the GDR has been recognized even by official Washington. A State Department spokesman has stated that a check on the New York TIMES report on new Soviet missiles has not confirmed it.

Those circles to which DPA refers continue to blow their trumpet, and try to defend the foreign ministers of the NATO countries.

PATOLICHEV ADDRESSES SOVIET-BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LD250836 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] London, May 25, TASS--The importance of further development of trade between the USSR and Britain has been emphasized at a meeting of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce which has been timed for the opening of the USSR's national exhibition in London. John Buckley, chairman of the Executive Council of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, pointed to the accomplishments attained by the Soviet people over the years of Soviet government. The testimony of this is the exhibition that opened in London.

The meeting was addressed by Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev. He stressed the importance of development of Soviet-British trade and economic relations which are not only mutually-beneficial, but also promote consolidation of peace and international detente.

Speaking in reply, the British minister of state for trade Cecil Parkinson pointed to Britain's interest in expansion of trade with the USSR. He expressed confidence that the impressive exposition of the USSR's national exhibition in London would enjoy merited success among the British visitors. Cecil Parkinson pointed out that Britain was a traditional foreign trade partner of the Soviet Union and that the new British Government was ready to promote the successful development of trade between the two countries.

UK LEADERS THANK SOVIET COUNTERPARTS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

Thatcher to Kosygin

LD221656 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent a message to Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin expressing gratitude for contratulations on her appointment to the post. The British prime minister expressed the hope for further development of Anglo-Soviet relations and strengthening of international peace and security.

Carrington to Gromyko

LD221654 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington sent a message to USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, expressing gratitude for congratulations on his appointment to the post and also expressing the hope for the development of constructive relations between the two countries in the interests of peace and stability in the world.

BEGIN DISCUSSES TREATY WITH NEW LEADERS IN LONDON

LD240906 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 24 May 79 LD

["Under the Guise of 'a Private Visit'"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, May 24, TASS--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who is now here on "a private visit," on Wednesday had a meeting with the head of the British Government Margaret Thatcher and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. As is clear from M. Begin's statement at a press conference, he discussed with the British leaders questions relating to implementation of the so-called "peace treaty," which was concluded between Egypt and Israel with active assistance of the United States.

Earlier this week the new British foreign secretary Lord Carrington urged the Begin government to refrain from further construction of Israeli settlements on Arab lands in order to facilitate realization of the separate treaty between Israel and Egypt. In the course of the negotiations with the British leaders the Israeli prime minister made it clear that Israel would continue the policy of colonization of the occupied Arab lands on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. Begin will have here today a meeting with the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance before the latter leaves for his Middle Eastern tour.

ALEKSEY SHITIKOV LEAVES MOSCOW FOR VISIT TO TURKEY

LD251156 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet--one of the chambers of the Soviet parliament--left Moscow for Ankara today at the invitation of Sirri Atalay, chairman of the republican Senate of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

Meets Turkish Assembly Officials

LD262246 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, May 26, TASS--Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov today had a meeting with President of the Senate of the republic of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey Sirri Atalay and President of the National Assembly Cahit Karakas. The Soviet guest visited the mausoleum of the founder of the Republic of Turkey Kamal Ataturk and laid a wreath at the mausoleum. Aleksey Shitikov is in the capital of Turkey at the invitation of the president of the Senate of the republic.

Received by Ecevit

LD281402 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, May 28, TASS--Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit received here Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov staying here at the invitation of the president of the Senate of Turkey's Grand National Assembly. Their conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The Turkish prime minister pointed out that Soviet-Turkish relations in the economic, political, cultural and other spheres are of stable nature. Bulent Ecevit expressed particular satisfaction with the results of his visit to the Soviet Union in June, 1978.

Speaking at the reception in honor of the Soviet parliamentarian, chairman of the Turkish-Soviet Interparliamentary Group of Friendship Senator S. Porsoytrak said that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Turkey that were started by Lenin and Kamal Ataturk were of great benefit for the peoples of the two countries and helped preserve world peace. He pointed to the importance of joint efforts aimed at deepening the relaxation of international tensions, at achieving general and complete disarmament. We attach great significance to detente, the senator said, and we wish that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey should continue strengthening to the benefit of our peoples.

PSOE CONGRESS DISPUTE OVER RESOLUTION 'FORMULATION' NOTED

LD251119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Kamynin report from "World Today" feature compiled by O. Vasilyev: "Spanish Socialist Workers Party Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] The 28th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] has ended in Madrid. For 4 days its delegates discussed the problems facing the country and party. A number of resolutions were adopted, IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Kamynin reports.

The congress called for a struggle for the consolidation of democracy, in defense of the working people's interests. The resolution on foreign policy issues stresses that the PSOE resolutely opposes Spain's entry into NATO and the location and creation of foreign military bases on the country's territory. It favors halting the arms race and consolidating peace throughout the world.

A large place in the work of the congress was taken up by a discussion of the significance of Marxism for the party's activity. The majority of delegates backed the resolution, in which the PSOE is defined as a "class-based party, Marxist, democratic and federal in structure." The congress did not support the formulation proposed for this question by the party leadership, and PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez refused the nomination as candidate for the staff of the party's new Executive Committee.

The congress delegates failed to agree on the staff of the leading organs and in this connection it was decided to create an interim committee headed by Jose Federico de Carvajal, who was chairman of the congress presidium.

SPANISH TU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW, LENINGRAD

LD251750 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--A delegation of Spain's General Union of Workers, led by its Secretary Manuel Simon, ended their first visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation stayed in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions. Delegation members had talks with leaders of the Soviet trade unions on establishing bilateral cooperation and exchange of information on questions of the trade union movement. They stressed that the talks in Moscow were a good start for contacts between trade unions of Spain and the Soviet Union. Besides Moscow, the Spanish guests visited Leningrad. Today they left by air for Warsaw.

CHARGES THAT ITALIAN TERRORISM INSPIRED BY MARXISM DENIED

LD271649 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The election campaign in Italy, writes our observer Anatoliy Yuryev, has assumed an extremely acute character. To a great extent, it is being complicated by the provocations of the terrorists. They often stage attacks on Christian Democratic Party personalities, and bomb its premises. All this, however, cannot conceal the fact that the terrorists' principle targets are the workers movement, the laboring masses and their vanguard--the communists. [Words indistinct] include the false allegations made by bourgeois propaganda to the effect that the terrorists are armed with Soviet weapons and that the basis of this leftist terrorism is Marxist.

Let us recall that at the beginning of the Moro affair, the bourgeois papers made the absolutely false allegation that weapons of Soviet manufacture were used in the attack on the former Christian Demoratic leader. Shortly afterward, investigations showed that there was absolutely no proof supporting these allegations. The papers that circulated these false allegations were forced to admit this. It is clear that allegations of this kind serve the interests only of those who drape themselves in Red, seeking to conceal in this way the true object of their crimes.

Italian public opinion has also given a firm reply to the slanders about the alleged Marxist origins of the terrorism of the Red Brigades, frontline and so on. In his book "Terrorism and the Italian Crisis," Adalberto Minucci, member of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party, writes that in reality the Marxist movement and the entire concept of politics and history arising out of the works of Marx were born and developed as a complete break and a radical contrast with any ideology basing itself on militarist action and in particular on terrorism. The book points out that Karl Marx conducted a struggle without quarter against ideologies and tactics of terrorist violence as a means of overthrowing the state, and it stresses that it was he who made the first systematic denunciation of extremism.

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES 16-27 MAY VISIT TO USSR

LD290435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of veterans of the Italian Communist Party was in the Soviet Union 16-27 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During their stay in our country the delegates visited Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad; were received in the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; went to industrial enterprises and a sovkhoz; and learned about the conditions of life, labor and rest and leisure of Soviet people.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SECRETARY VANCE IN ROME

LD281646 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Rome, May 28, TASS--President Alessandro Pertini of the Italian Republic today received U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, here on a two-day visit. It is reported that during the talk attention was centered on the Middle East situation, the conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT-2 negotiations and the forthcoming meeting in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter. The Rhodesian proble, earlier discussed by Cyrus Vance during his previous contacts with Margaret Thatcher and other Conservative leaders in London, was also examined.

AGREEMENT IN PORTUGUESE LEFTWING NEEDED TO SOLVE CRISIS

LD251453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[E. Kovalev article under "On Topical Themes" rubric: "In Search of a Way Out"]

[Text] For a long time now Portugal has been trying to overcome a serious crisis. There is a complex situation, full of acute contradictions, in the country. There is no political stability and the economy is experiencing considerable difficulties.

The activity of Da Mota Pinto's government is being sharply criticized from all directions and is "beseiged on all sides." It is criticized--each from its own particular positions--by the Social Democratic Party and the Portuguese Socialist Party. The Portuguese Communist Party and the country's largest trade union center--the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers, National Intersindical--reject Da Mota Pinto's policy from the most consistent, principled positions of defending the working people's interests.

The government remains in power although it is openly supported only by comparatively small groupings: In parliament there are the Catholics from the Social Democratic Center Party and the deputies who have recently split from the Social Democratic Party and several rightwing independents. Outside Parliament the confederations of Portuguese businessmen--industrialists, landowners and merchants--support Da Mota Pinto. Judging by a recent speech, General Eanes, the republic's president, and the civilian and military circles who support him have displayed solidarity with the government's policy.

The complexity of the situation lies in the fact that neither the supporters nor, particularly, the opponents of the government can so far agree on joint actions. Nonetheless, most political observers in Lisbon agree that at the end of May, after parliament has approved the revised draft budget, Da Mota Pinto's Cabinet will either give way to a new government or be radically reorganized. Nor is it ruled out that midterm [promezhutochnyye] parliamentary elections may be held this fall which, in many people's opinion, would clear up the situation. The Portuguese Communist Party advocates the organization of such elections if, in the course of consultations, there is no success in forming a democratic government supported by the leftwing majority that exists at present in the Assembly of the Republic. So far it has been impossible to do this because of the reluctance of the socialists.

The talks now taking place between the main political parties attest to the presence of many difficulties. The bourgeois parties are striving to attract the socialists to their side and to prevent mutual understanding between the socialists and communists. Many Lisbon press commentaries, however, note that if the socialists establish a coalition with the bourgeois parties, the Socialist Party leaders will hardly succeed in retaining their dominant positions; most likely they will be relegated to secondary roles in this alliance and become the mere executors of a policy which will be elaborated in the bourgeois parties' headquarters. Fearing this, the Socialist Party leaders have now undertaken complex political strategems, claiming the leading role in the settlement of the prevailing crisis.

The course of events, however, shows that without mutual understanding and agreement among the leftwing forces, particularly the communists and socialists, it is unlikely that a real way out of the present difficulties will be found. [paragraph continues]

The development of the situation in Portugal will depend largely on the correctness of the choice facing the country's responsible political and military figures, leading political parties, mass organizations of working people and entire Portuguese people.

NORWEGIAN WORKERS PARTY GROUP CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

LD261938 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--A delegation of the Norwegian Workers Party, that stayed in Moscow from May 22 on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home today.

Yesterday a meeting with representatives of the Norwegian Workers Party was held at the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in it from the side of the CPSU was a delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov. The delegation of the Norwegian Workers Party was headed by party Chairman Reiulf Steen.

The sides noted that the positions of both parties on problems causing mankind's greatest concern coincide in the main. These are the pressing need of strengthening peace and the security of peoples, ending the arms race and deepening the process of detente. They stressed the big importance of the forthcoming signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and the implementation of further concrete steps in the field of limiting the arms race and preventing the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation.

In the opinion of both sides the interests of peace and international cooperation would also be facilitated by a consistent implementation of all provisions of the European conference's Final Act. The conviction was expressed that it is necessary to preserve stability, to strengthen peace and security in the north of Europe. The delegations declared for a further expansion of cooperation between the USSR and Norway and expressed striving to facilitate this.

The view was expressed that the contacts established in recent years between communists and social democrats have had a positive development. Special note was made of the concrete cooperation started in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. It was noted that in the present conditions despite ideological differences this cooperation is acquiring an ever greater importance in the interests of working people, for the cause of peace and social progress. In this connection representatives of the CPSU and the Norwegian Workers Party expressed intention to further develop contacts between the two parties.

BREZHNEV SENDS TELEGRAM TO NORWEGIAN KING ON HOLIDAY

LD232114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to King Olav V of Norway in which he conveyed congratulations and wishes for prosperity and progress on the occasion of Norway's Constitution Day to the Norwegian people. The telegram (?says) that the consistent strengthening and development of Soviet-Norwegian relations on the basis of good neighborliness and mutual trust accords with the vital interests of the peoples of our countries and with the interests of peace and detente. In a reply telegram the king of Norway expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

EGYPTIAN SOVEREIGNTY 'RESTORED' TO AL-'ARISH IN SINAI

LD252127 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 25, TASS--In a ceremony held today on the Sinai Peninsula, the Israeli-occupied town of Al-'Arish was handed over "to the control" of the Egyptian administration. The As-Sadat regime is carrying out a sweeping propaganda campaign aimed at depicting this act as a practical result of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal and all but the first step on the road to peace in the Middle East.

In the view of observers, the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty over Al-'Arish is rather conditional. The town is deep within the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula and, therefore, remains actually under Tel Aviv's control. Rather characteristically, Egypt has to satisfy such a humiliating demand as to keep intact in the city a memorial to the Israeli occupier soldiers.

Another hand-out to Cairo from Israel and the USA is accompanied by their firm pressure on the Egyptian leadership.

The partners in the separate deal have demanded of the Egyptian regime to immediately open the Egyptian-Israeli "border" and permit Israeli aircraft to use the air corridor over the Sinai. The Egyptian president repeatedly and loudly declared that he will never agree to open the border earlier than eight months after Al-'Arish is handed over to Egypt. However, as a New York TIMES correspondent reports from Alexandria, after a 90-minute-long meeting of U.S. State Secretary Vance with As-Sadat, judging by all appearances, he managed to get the Egyptian leader to agree to the opening of the Israeli-Egyptian border. This is fresh testimony of the hypocrisy of As-Sadat and his entourage, all of which "firmly" state their intentions to work for a comprehensive Middle East settlement, and equally "firmly" make concessions to Israel at the least pressure.

At the same time Egyptian-Israeli negotiations with the participation of U.S. secretary of state began in the town of Beersheba over the establishment of so-called "administrative autonomy" on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector.

The Washington POST underlines that Tel Aviv is going to take up a tough position at the talks aimed at perpetuating Israeli control over any Palestine self-rule. Israel, the paper writes, will rule out any legislative functions by the autonomous Palestine Council and will insist on guarantees aimed at preventing the residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Sector from forming a Palestine state on these territories.

Commentators are drawing attention to the cynical and hypocritical character of the negotiations that are taking place at a time when Israel is physically exterminating Palestinians in the south of Lebanon.

Ponomarev on Ceremony

LD251406 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, May 25, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A pompous ceremony will be held in Al-'Arish today on the occasion of the hand-over of the town, which was captured by the Israeli occupationists, to Egypt, in accordance with the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal, which was concluded with active participation of the United States.

Uniforms for a military parade of Israeli and Egyptian units have been cleaned and ironed, hundreds of white doves will be released into the skies to symbolise that the "long-cherished" peace has come.

But is it peace? A pitiful plot of land, which accounts for only two percent of the whole territory of the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula, is handed over to Egypt at a ceremony held to the accompaniment of massive Israeli air raids, artillery bombardment and rocket fire at the territory of Lebanon, Palestinian regugee camps in Lebanon.

The white doves over Al-'Arish will not obscure in the sky Israeli fighter-planes which dropped pellet and phosphorus bombs on old men, women and children in Lebanon. Two per cent of the Sinai land given back to Egypt is a payment for the betrayal by the Egyptian regime of the interests of all Arab peoples, for the consent with the Israeli policy of genocide against the Arab people of Palestine.

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT, COMMENT ON TALKS IN BEERSHEBA

End of First Round

LD261747 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 26, TASS--The first round of Egyptian-Israeli talks with the participation of the United States Secretary of State Vance has ended in the Israeli town of Beersheba. Its purpose was the establishment of the so-called "administrative autonomy" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Sector.

Egyptian propaganda is circulating stories about alleged differences in the approach of Egypt and Israel to the question of "Palestinian self-government". By resorting to this hypocritical trick the As-Sadat regime tires to delude public opinion in Arab countries and pose as a "champion" of the interests of the Palestinian Arabs. The pliancy displayed by As-Sadat at the least pressure by the United States and Israel only encourages the Israeli expansionists to make their policy tougher.

The Paris newspaper LE MATIN writes in this connecttion that the Israeli prime minister "remains implacable as regards the fundamental points--Palestinian rights and autonomy of occupied territories". The Israeli Minister of Internal Affairs Burg said in Beersheba that Israel totally rejects any proposal to create a Palestinian state on the West Bank and that "autonomy" by no means implies sovereignty of Palestinian Arabs in respect of these territories.

The talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States on the granting of "administrative self-government" to Palestinians show the intent of the parties to the Camp David agreements to carry out their plans of liquidating the lawful rights of [words indistinct] says a statement circulated here by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Neither Sadat, who has embarked on the road of betraying the Arab peoples nor anybody else has the right to speak on behalf of the Arab Palestine people, the document stresses.

The Beirut newspaper AL-LIWA describes the tripartite American-Egyptian-Israeli talks on "autonomy" as a deal at the expense of the Palestinians directed at perpetuating Israel's occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Rabat, May 26, TASS--The talks conducted by the As-Sadat regime with Israel on the question of the "autonomy" of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip are unlawful, notes the Moroccan newspaper LIBERATION. As-Sadat, the self-styled guardian of Palestinians, the paper continues, in reality strives for a liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement and helps Israel in the fulfilment of Zionist plans.

Continuation of Betrayal

LD262234 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Sons of Abraham and the Separate Deals"]

[Excerpt] In Beersheba, in the middle of the Negev Desert, feverish activity is evident. Members of the local orchestra are hastily learning the Egyptian national anthem. On the other hand the Israeli authorities are driving away the Arab inhabitants of the city and arresting those who cannot be trusted. The security apparatus has been extremely tightened to secure the safety of the participants in the forthcoming talks.

The preparations for President as-Sadat's second visit to Israel--following the visit to occupied Jerusalem--or, more precisely the visit to Beersheba where he is to meet with Begin, are taking place under the codename "Sons of Abraham." According to the Holy Book Abraham had two sons, the first Isaac from whom the Jews are descended, and the other Ishmael from whom the Arabs are descended. President as-Sadat's meeting with Begin, which will take place on Sunday, is meant to become a symbol of the profound political as well as ideological affinity between the partners in the separate deal. President as-Sadat's new visit has already gained Washington's blessing as it has sent its secretary of state to Beersheba. True, Washington's representatives have no direct relation to the sons of Abraham, but they attend as fathers of the separate connivance!

Nevertheless, the Biblical symbol completely contradicts the actual situation in the Middle East; for As-Sadat clearly is not suitable for the role of Ishmael--the role he should play in Tel Aviv's view. After concluding the separate deal of treason with Israel the Egyptian president has become, in the eyes of the Arab world, closer to a sessionist and a renegade who has lost all moral right to represent the Arabs. Arab social circles consider the Egyptian-Israeli talks, which started in Al-'Arish on 25 May, and the upcoming As-Sadat-Begin meeting, as a new step on the path of betrayal of the Arabs' interests.

Yet, and in spite of his almost complete isolation, the Egyptian president aspires to be the one to decide the Arabs' destiny. At Camp David and in his subsequent contacts with Prime Minister Begin, the Egyptian president tried to don the cloak of the defender of Arab interests, especially those of the Palestinians. Now it is perfectly clear that President as-Sadat had been trying to hide the truth of his capitulatory line from the Arabs. His signing of the separate agreement without any guarantees on the part of Israel to secure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of their independent state indicates that President as-Sadat, as Yasir 'Arafat has said, has sold the interests of the Palestinian people for a handful of Sinai sand. The Egyptian president has done nothing other than get the agreement of Begin and Carter to discuss so-called Palestinian autonomy. We can see the nature of this autonomy with a glance at the so-called Begin plan recently approved by the Israeli Cabinet, and which has become Israel's official stance.

Second Round of Talks

LD271704 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Beirut, May 27, TASS--A.R.E. President as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Begin, and U.S. Secretary of State Vance today met in the Egyptian town of Al-'Arish on the Sinai Peninsula. According to the press, its main purpose was to speed up the implementation of the basic provisions of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, to attain as soon as possible a final "normalization" of relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

After a 15-minute talk with As-Sadat, Begin announced they achieved complete agreement to open as of today the Egyptian-Israeli border for the "free movement of citizens and transport". This action is undertaken eight months before the time stipulated in the text of the Washington accords, despite the fact that Israeli troops continue to occupy Egyptian territory.

Also discussed during the meeting were questions of implementing the plan of the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestine population of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip. The plan, drawn up 18 months ago by the Begin government and subsequently approved by the United States, and Egypt, is aimed at "legalizing" the Israeli occupation of the above-mentioned Arab territories, and at substituting inadequate measures, having nothing in common with the national aspirations of the three million Palestine Arabs, for a just solution of the Palestine problem.

For propaganda purposes the Egyptian leadership is trying to camouflage the anti-Palestine essence of the "autonomy" plan, presenting it as the "first step" on the road to secure the Palestine people's rights.

The ultimate goals of the "autonomy" plan as seen and announced by the sides, differ so much that, according to the British paper OBSERVER, it will take considerable changes in Begin's stand or capitulation by As-Sadat, in order to bring them closer together. As to Israel, it firmly adheres to an extremist stance and openly declares it will not allow the creation of a Palestine state under any circumstances whatsoever. No longer than yesterday, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan, speaking in Tel Aviv, reiterated the intention of the Israeli Government to officially proclaim its sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza five years after the establishment of the "administrative autonomy" regime there, and flatly objected to reducing the rate of building Israeli militarized settlements there.

Thus, Israel and Egypt can reach a "compromise" only by new concessions on the part of Egypt. That matters will inevitably move exactly in this direction is confirmed by the entire course of the Egyptian-Israeli separate bargaining since November 1977.

The OBSERVER draws attention to the fact that As-Sadat is negotiating the future status of the Palestine population on the West Bank and in Gaza without any powers received either from it, or from the Palestine Liberation Organization--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Palestinian Arabs firmly condemn the behind-the-scenes manoeuvres by the participants in the separate deal and their attempts to impose a humiliating guardianship on the Palestinian people. Official PLO representative M. Labadi stated here, the PLO rejects the notorious "autonomy" plan for the people of the West Bank and Gaza, the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the matter and As-Sadat's unjustified claims to speak on behalf of the Palestinians. He underlined the resolve of the Palestine people to keep struggling until the complete restoration of its inalienable national rights.

'No Hope' in Al-'Arish Talks

TA281906 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 28 May 79 TA

[Excerpt] U.S. correspondents in Israel note that Israelis are following the tripartite negotiations with apathy and scepticism rather than with apprehension. It seems that this observation is correct. Most Israelis understand that the separate Begin-as-Sadat deal is worthless as far as Israel's security and the establishment of peace in the Middle East are concerned, even though Begin himself and all his associates are fervently trying to prove the opposite. The Israelis clearly see that on the basis of the deal with Cairo the confrontation between Israel and the Arab world not only continues but is growing even more serious. The deal also causes an increase in the military boom and in the arms race. The Israelis see clearly that Begin's friends overseas cannot or, rather, do not wish to guarantee Israel's security at the expense of Washington's wooing of a number of Arab governments.

As for the current talks in Al-'Arish, if one takes into account the Israeli Government's well-known and adamant position on the Palestinian question, it can be safely stated that those talks are a priori doomed to failure.

In the course of the Al-'Arish meeting, questions connected with what is called the administrative autonomy plan for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were discussed. This plan, approved by the Begin cabinet 1 and 1/2 years ago and later favorably accepted by the United States and Egypt, aims to legally validate the Israeli conquest and to replace a just solution of the Palestinian problem with limited steps totally unrelated to the national ambitions of 3 million Palestinian Arabs.

On the eve of the talks, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan appeared in Tel Aviv and reiterated the cabinet's intention to declare, 5 years after introducing the administrative autonomy, Israeli sovereignty over the conquered territories. Dayan also firmly opposed a slow down of the settlement drive in the territories. And if it is definitely clear that the Palestinian nation will never under any circumstances agree with Begin's plan that ignores the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, then under the circumstances it is only proper to ask what kind of Middle East peace and what security for Israel can be discussed.

'Good Neighborhood With Aggressors'

LD281504 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Escalation of Capitulationist Policy by Egyptian Leadership"]

[Text] Addressing Israelis in Beersheba, President as-Sadat said: I have not come to ask for the return of lands to me. I have come to turn a page in history. He said with enthusiasm: Friendship, fraternity and good-neighborly relations are the elements that can bring peace.

True, the principles of friendship, fraternity and good nieghborhood can lead to the establishment of a just and durable peace. But such words, in this case, are addressed to Israeli aggressors and not to others--aggressors who still occupy a large slice of Arab territory, including Egyptian territory, and who deny an entire people, the Palestinian people, their sacred national rights.

In other words, in the present critical time in the Middle East, As-Sadat is calling for friendship, fraternity and good neighborhood between the lamb and the wolf. He not only calls for this, but he sets an example in good neighborhood with the aggressors.

After only 15 minutes of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Beersheba, As-Sadat agreed to open the Egyptian-Israeli borders for free traffic between the two countries, 19 months ahead of the previously fixed date for this.

However, Tel Aviv rushed to point out that traffic will be in only one direction in reality, from Israel to Egypt.

The symbolic opening of the air corridor between Cairo and Tel Aviv also took place, and three Israeli warships sailed from Sharm ash-Shaykh in Sinai on their way to the Suez Canal. They will pass through the canal during the next 3 days flying the Israeli flag.

Prime Minister Begin said that yesterday, Sunday, was another of the happiest days in his life. It must be stated that Prime Minister Begin, who enjoys the active support of the Egyptian president for his policy on administrative autonomous rule for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza, plans to work as soon as possible for the proclamation of Israel's sovereignty over these Palestinian territories. Thus Begin totally refutes As-Sadat's claims that administrative autonomous rule is only the first step on the road to the solution of all aspects of the Palestinian question.

No. Begin has in fact affirmed that autonomous rule is the last step on the road of ultimate annexation of the West Bank and Gaza by the Israeli aggressors.

Hence As-Sadat's second pilgrimage to Israel proves that Cairo has been going deeper with its policy of capitulation before the aggressor and its mentors beyond the ocean, represented in Beersheba by U.S. Secretary of State Vance.

Fresh Humiliation From Israelis

LD282052 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 28, TASS--Egyptian President as-Sadat has taken new humiliating steps towards complete capitulation before Israel. This is how local political circles assess the results of the talks held by As-Sadat on Sunday with Begin at Al-'Arish and Beersheba. During the meetings, which were attended by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, As-Sadat went out of his way to please his Israeli partner, underlining his loyalty to the letter and the spirit of the separate [words indistinct].

Continuing to trade Egyptian sovereignty, he agreed to open the border with Israel far earlier than the date stipulated in the separate treaty. At a press conference As-Sadat admitted that this gesture toward Begin was made in the face of objections by experts at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Yesterday an air corridor between Cairo and Tel Aviv was also officially opened.

As-Sadat and Begin, a New York DAILY NEWS correspondent notes, signed other agreements as well, but for tactical considerations these are kept secret for the time being.

Cairo alone, however, wants all this secretiveness, as it tries to conceal the truth and present the ignominous capitulation to the Israeli aggressors as a triumph of his political course. As to Israel, it has no reason for concealing anything. It continues to grossly dictate its terms. Following this course, Tel Aviv is now planning a new show of force. According to the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, three Israeli warships left their base at Sharm ash-Shaykh and during the following two or three days will pass through the Suez Canal.

During yesterday's negotiations Begin condescendingly, and just for once, allowed As-Sadat to make a show of "toughness", and over a laughable matter at that. The Egyptian president, as the Israeli television informs, (?told Begin he could not meet the latter's) request to retain Israeli control over the [word indistinct] kitchen gardens in the vicinity of Al-'Arish.

Anti-Arab Conspiracies Will Be Defeated

LD261030 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] A new round of separate Egyptian-Israeli talks began today in Beersheba in the Negev, under U.S. auspices. The subject of the talks is the so-called autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The opening of the talks was attended by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. He spoke a great deal to prove beyond any doubt that Washington and President Carter personally, spare no effort to realize a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The representatives of Israel and Egypt also spoke in the same spirit. On 27 May President as-Sadat will go on another pilgrimage to the enemy camp to meet Prime Minister Begin and Secretary of State Vance.

Once again, talk will center on and emphasise the loyalty to the endeavors for peace. As for As-Sadat, as usual he will stress, despite all the facts and events, to a handful of listeners that he will continue the struggle to solve the Palestinian issue.

The Egyptian president often described the so-called autonomy which the Zionist leaders of Israel have formulated, as the beginning of the road toward this end.

It is logical that the unholy trio--the parties to the Camp David collusion--should choose the Negev Desert for their new collusion against the Arabs. Totally unfavorable circumstances have forced them to do this. The first is the apparent contrast between them and the forces engaged in the struggle for a completely just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

The parties in the Beersheba talks in practice are deprived of every external support for their conspiratorial schemes with the exception of the Egyptian leadership, which relies in its separate and capitulationist policy on the hireling Sultan Qabus, especially when the ruler of Oman himself relies on Egyptian bayonets. Washington very much wants its neo-colonialist plans to receive the support of its NATO allies. But Western Europe, which links Arab oil to selling its goods in the Arab markets, will not dare to stand on the side of U.S. policy.

For this reason, the United States and the Egyptian leadership began to search for supporters for the separate solutions in the Middle and Near East. But a greater defeat was awaiting them. The Arab countries almost to a man rejected the separate deal's ambitions to have them declare their undeclared approval of the capitulationist steps by the Egyptian leadership. Not only this, but all the Arab countries today except the Qabus regime are implementing more and more sanctions against the As-Sadat regime for betraying the national rights and interests of the Palestinians and all other Arab people including the Egyptians.

Alongside the right of the Arabs who intend to continue until victory the struggle to remove completely the effects of Israeli aggression stand revolutionary Iran and Afghanistan. Other states such as India and Turkey also declared their negative attitude to the plans of the parties to the anti-Arab Camp David conspiracy.

Finally, the Soviet Union and other socialist states and all the forces of liberation in the world lend powerful support and all-round aid to these who are struggling for the Arab cause. The principled and unwavering struggle of the Soviet Union for a peaceful and truly just settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of respecting the rights and national interests of first of all the victims of aggression--the Arab people--has earned the respect of the Arabs and their deep gratitude.

At the two conferences, in Baghdad, the Arab leaders and foreign ministers expressed the view that there is a need to develop and strengthen friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. These words were welcomed even by the leaders of the Arab states which Washington used to regard as friends and allies, such as Saudi Arabia. Its leaders repeatedly praised the positive role of the policy of the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

Thus, the parties to the Beersheba talks--the United States, Israel and Egypt--are confronting powerful forces which can bring about the failure of their anti-Arab conspiracies.

AS-SADAT MOVES AGAINST 'COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY' AT HOME

LD251814 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 25, TASS--As parliamentary elections in Egypt, scheduled for June 7, approach, the official authorities are stepping up repressions of progressive and democratic forces.

According to press reports, the other day a former deputy of the People's Assembly from the National-Progressive (Left) Party, candidate of the NPP at the forthcoming elections, Abu Ezz al-Hariri, was put behind bars. All his "crime" is criticism of the foreign and domestic policy of the As-Sadat regime. Other leading figures of the NPP are also imprisoned.

Abuse, frame-ups, direct provocations--the Egyptian secret police resorts to all these in a bid to supress the country's democratic forces. The laughable "indictment" published yesterday in Cairo of the former deputy to the People's Assembly Ahmed That Ahmed and another six progressive Egyptian intellectuals--journalists, lawyers and artistic figures, is a mixture of absurd fabrications and provocative inventions.

The indictment says that the detainees "professed communist convictions" and alleges that they "maintained links" with "organizations" in the socialist countries and embassy officials of the "countries of the Eastern bloc", whose addresses and telephones were discovered in the notebooks of the accused.

All this gives the Egyptian authorites "grounds" for far-reaching conclusions about the "scope of the communist conspiracy" against As-Sadat's regime. In the opinion of local observers, official Cairo intends to use this falsification to organize a veritable "witch hunt" on the eve of the elections under anti-communist slogans, and suppress in the country all opposition to the Egyptian president's treasonable course. The atrocities meted out to left elements demonstrates what kind of a "new era of liberty," promised by As-Sadat, the Egyptian people is destined to experience.

MOSCOW ON 'ANNIVERSARY' OF SOVIET-EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD272132 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today, 27 May, should have been the day on which the eighth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Egypt was celebrated in Moscow and Cairo, had it not been for the fact that the Egyptian leadership unilaterally abrogated this treaty 3 years ago.

There is no doubt that this action did not change the friendly attitude of the Soviets toward the Egyptian people. Also there is no doubt that this action and the feverish anti-Soviet campaign which followed could not wipe out the feeling of amity and friendship the Egyptian people have toward the Soviet Union. This is particularly confirmed by the letters Moscow Radio has received from Egypt.

The Soviet-Egyptian treaty was more in Egypt's interest than anyone else. President as-Sadat himself said at the Egyptian People's Assembly on 2 June 1971: We wanted this treaty. We signed it after we added to it more guarantees for the cause of the success of our struggle. He also said: I was working for signing the treaty with the Soviet Union in the name of our future and in the name of our future generations.

It is true that the treaty with the Soviet Union secured for Egypt firm support in all fields, namely, in the political, economic and military fields. It is well known that this aid used to be given to Egypt even before the signing of the treaty, but with the signing of this treaty, Soviet-Egyptian relations were raised even higher. There is no doubt that all this had helped to strengthen the domestic situation in Egypt and also strengthened Egypt's position in the international arena. Therefore, if we logically complemented Anwar as-Sadat's idea, after abrogating the treaty, Egypt deprived itself of the guarantees for the success of its struggle.

Let us, then, look at the results of this. In regard to the political aspect, after depriving itself of the mighty support which cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries used to provide, Egypt has become weak vis-a-vis the imperialist-Zionist bloc embodied by the United States and Israel. The inevitable result of this was the surrender to this bloc, a surrender embodied in the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. As for the Egyptian gamble that the United States would establish some sort of special relations with Egypt and would abandon its complete support for Israel, it lost. This is because the United States, which maintained its special relations with Israel, established new relations with Egypt, relations of the horseman and horse. These sort of relations make Egypt a flexible tool in implementing U.S. plans in the Middle East.

The result of this is that the country, which in the days of President 'Abd an-Nasir was a vanguard of the national liberation movement, has today become a direct agent of imperialism.

Let us take the question of the Egyptian economy. The projects which had been built with Soviet participation are still considered today as the basis of Egyptian industry. During the time of pursuing the open-door policy not a single major project was built. The Egyptian economic situation deteriorated to the extent that it has inevitably reflected on the workers' conditions. In the last 3 years, prices in the country increased by more than 50 percent. Consequently, the conditions of the poor sections of the population deteriorated even further.

The prosperity President as-Sadat promised the Egyptian people has turned into more trials and difficulties. The Arab countries refuse to cooperate with a government which follows a pro-Israeli policy and they have stopped giving any aid to the Egyptian regime. When President Anwar as-Sadat announced in his speech at the Egyptian People's Assembly on 14 March 1976 his intention to abrogate the Soviet-Egyptian treaty he used a phrase in which he automatically passed judgment on his step. He said: The arbiter in the long run is the popular masses which constitute the Arab nation. These masses have a long memory and the ability to tell truth from falsehood, and right from wrong.

Truly, the Arab world can distinguish truth from falsehood. It has passed its just judgment: complete isolation of those who have become agents of imperialism and Zionism and who sign capitulationist deals with them.

HARMONY BETWEEN GOALS OF MUSLIMS, COMMUNISTS RAISED

LD250938 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Soviet Muslims, together with the Muslims of Asia, Africa and the entire world, are preparing to celebrate a memorable occasion in the history of Islamic civilization: the 1,400th anniversary of the migration of the prophet. At a meeting held recently in Moscow by the shaykhs and imams of Muslims in the USSR to prepare for this occasion, it was decided to hold an international seminar in Dushanbe next September on the role of Muslims in Central Asia, the Volga and Caucasus in the development of Islamic thought for peace and social progress.

Millions of Muslims live in the USSR, and all of them enjoy full freedom in practicing their religious functions. The Soviet socialist system not only proclaims religious freedom but insures and protects it under the law. Article 52 of of the new Soviet Constitution states that Soviet citizens are guaranteed freedom of conscience, that is, the right to adhere to any religion, while attempts to incite hostility and hatred for religious reasons are proscribed.

On 1 May this year PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSU, declared that communists respect the people's religious sentiments and that in this they are guided by Lenin's advice. Lenin always stressed that communists struggle for the full freedom of man's conscience and warned against prejudicing the feelings of religious believers. Lenin felt that the people's religious beliefs would not prevent them from cooperating effectively with the communists or the Communist Party in the common struggle against imperialism and for the establishment of peace and social progress. That is why Islam, the official religion of many Arab and Asian countries, is not considered an obstacle to the development of friendly relations between these countries and the Soviet Union, which has always stood firmly on their side in their struggle for national liberation.

From the beginning of the Israeli aggression, the Soviet Union has stood on the side of the Arab peoples and provided them with every form of help, including military aid, to strengthen their defensive capability. Soviet communists consistently demand that the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine be guaranteed. Leonid Brezhnev has said that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East without the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from all Arab territory occupied in 1967 and without a guarantee of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, especially their right to establish their independent national state. Representatives of Soviet Muslims, in their last meeting in Moscow, denounced the peace treaty between Begin and As-Sadat, which they viewed as a means to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab land, including the city of Jerusalem--something that violates the religious feelings of Muslims.

Islam calls for peace and love among peoples and rejects tyranny and exploitation. It is worth mentioning that the international conference of communist and workers parties held in Moscow 20 years ago stressed in its final document that these principles have, in some states, become a basis for the development of cooperation between communists and the democratic religious masses. The document said that the communists believe that this very course--contacts and cooperation with the broad masses of the peoples of the world--can insure that the religious masses will become an active force in the battle against imperialism and for the implementation of social reforms.

Experience has confirmed this conclusion; for today we see millions of Muslims, together with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist states and all progressive forces in the world, who are taking part in this battle. The communists fully support the statement issued by the meeting of Soviet Muslims in Moscow affirming their realization of their responsibility for the future of peace and their desire to strengthen friendship among the peoples of the world.

SHCHERBITSKIY CITES 'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS' IN AGITPROP WORK

AU231727 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 May 79 pp 1-2 AU

["Let Us Manage More Efficiently, and Let Us Skillfully Educate Cadres"]

[Excerpts] RATAV--Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, visited a number of rayons in Kievskaya, Poltavskaya, Kharkovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts. While meeting rayon leaders, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists, he inquired about the state of grain, bean, sugar beet and fodder crop sowings, about the state of affairs in stockbreeding and other branches. The need was emphasized to make fuller use of reserves available locally to increase agricultural production, to raise its effectiveness and to mobilize forces to insure the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole.

Intimate conversations were held with Bureau members and candidate members of Poltavskiy and Dnepropetrovskiy obkoms. Oblast leaders reported on the work performed by party and soviet organs to organize the fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development and of socialist pledges assumed for the fouth year of the 5-year period.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy spoke about the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian CP Congresses and shared his impressions about the tour. With great satisfaction he pointed out that gratifying changes had occurred everywhere. This can be seen in the increased production efficiency, in the scope of cultural and service construction and in the entire improved service sphere. Many party committees, soviet organs and aktivs have been working resourcefully and making broad use of advanced experience. During the meetings the urban and rural toilers voiced their unanimous approval and active support for our party's domestic and foreign policy, for the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy also dealt with concrete tasks confronting oblast party organizations. The CPSU Central Committee decision on the further improvement of ideological and political education work, he emphasized, is a highly important document obligating each party organization and each communist to resolutely improve the quality of all our work, both political and organizational, and to use it to mobilize the working people for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and of 5-year plan tasks.

It would be fundamentally wrong to only charge Agitprop departments and a narrow circle of persons with ideological work. Each party worker and leader must take an active part in it. In the meantime, there are still workers who seldom and reluctantly speak to the working people, and even if they do, they use prepared phrases and stereotypes that do not reach people's minds and hearts. Only he who knows his job and who speaks sincerely, using his own language, can arouse authentic interest.

There are serious shortcomings in the activity of some organs of mass information and propaganda. Excessively long articles that are difficult to understand and the use of a style that is frequently dry and dull do not make printed publications more attractive.

It is essential to persistently improve the style and methods of work in party and soviet organs, to improve the selection and education of cadres. Indifferent people who have become petrified in their development must not be kept in positions of responsibility. To treat cadres with care means primarily to take note of the talented one and to stand by the inexperienced one. We have economic workers without appropriate experience, and during the recent accountability and election campaign new people were put at the head of some party organizations and raykoms. It is the duty of obkom staff members to give them concrete assistance.

SCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS FRIENDSHIP AWARD TO UKRAINE CITY

LD252147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] A festive meeting devoted to awarding the Order of Friendship of Peoples to Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy in the Ukraine took place in that city today. The award marks the important role played by Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy in reunifying the Ukraine and Russia and the successes of the working people in economic and cultural construction. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, made a speech at the meeting. In particular he stated:

Today we are experiencing a moving ceremony, which is inseparably linked with the national celebrations of the 325th anniversary of the reunification of the Ukraine and Russia. Today the Order of Friendship of Peoples is being presented to the city which had the good fortune of being the venue for the historical Pereyaslav Council. Dear comrades, allow me, on instructions from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, to warmly and cordially greet the working people and all inhabitants of Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy on the presentation of this high award of our motherland. The working people of the entire Soviet Ukraine share your joy and pride. The links of time are grasped especially tightly on such significant days, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted. After all, the present depends upon what has been created, gained and defended by the preceding generations. The town Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy is one of the most ancient of our land. The (?trust) history of our motherland is, to a large extent, reflected in its glorious annals dating back almost 1,500 years. But it was the historic 1654 council that became a turning point in the life of the entire Ukranian people, who constitute the main source of your town's immortality.

The reunification of the Ukraine and Russia was a result of many centuries of developing their economic, political and cultural ties. It reflected their mutual desire for unification. It was of lasting significance for the future of our entire fatherland. This historic act sealed forever the unity of the two fraternal peoples, so close, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin noted, as far as their language, abode, character and history are concerned.

It is deeply symbolic that the order which, from today onward, will shine forth from the banner of Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy, should embody the most beautiful and valuable property of our multinational motherland--the eternal and indestructible Leninist friendship of people [applause]. Comrade Shcherbitskiy read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy the Order of Friendship of Peoples. Amid prolonged applause, he pinned the order onto the banner of the city.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 25-28 MAY

LD280648/LD290137 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 25-28 May 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

25 May

Sowing of spring crops started on the 17 millionth hectare today in Kazakhstan. (0830 GMT)

Mechanizers in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast are completing the sowing of grain crops on the last 100,000 hectares today. (0900 GMT)

This year 180,000 hectares have been sown with rice in the Kuban. (1100 GMT)

Grain crops have been sown, to date, on more than 16 million hectares in Kazakhstan. (1400 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has been completed in Estonia, where average crop yields of at least 30 quintals per hectare are expected. (1400 GMT)

Farmers in Kirgizia are approaching the completion of sowing of all spring crops. Sowing has been completed in all plains areas, and farmers are at work in the fields of mountainous areas. More than 500,000 hectares have been alloted to spring crops. (1600 GMT)

26 May

Sowing of grain in Novosibirskaya Oblast is maintaining pace despite rain. Sowing has started on the 2 millionth hectare. (0100 GMT)

Sowing of wheat has been completed in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, where it will occupy more than 2 million hectares. (0500 GMT)

Despite the rainy weather, the daily rate of grain crop sowing in Altayskiy Kray is almost 500,000 hectares. The kray's growers started sowing corn today. (0700 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on over half the planned area in the Tuva ASSR. (0700 GMT)

Tselinogradskaya Oblast is completing the sowing of wheat today. The crop will cover more than 2 million hectares. (0830 GMT)

Farmers in Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts have completed spring sowing. In Orenburgskaya Oblast, 5.2 million hectares have been sown with various crops. Spring wheat, barley oats and leguminous crops cover more than 3 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

Spring has come late to Pavlodarskaya Oblast, delaying fieldwork by 2 weeks. (1100 GMT)

Selective grain harvesting has started in some parts of Central Asia. (1430 GMT)

More than 3 million hectares have been sown with spring wheat, barley, oats and pulses in Saratovskaya Oblast. Planting of early grains, sunflower and sugar beet has been completed. (1900 GMT)

Sowing of grain began today on the 2 millionth hectare in Novosibirskaya Oblast, where seeds are being drilled at a rate of 150,000 hectares per date despite frequent rains. (1900 GMT)

27 May

Grain sowing is proceeding on the 4 millionth hectare in Altayskiy Kray. Work is continuing around the clock at good speed despite rain. (0100 GMT)

Uzbekistan's cotton farmers have had a difficult spring due to temperature fluctuations, heavy rains and spring flooding. Some fields have had to be planted a second time, as in the Vergana Valley, the Bukhara Oasis and in the marshes of Zarafshan The state has provided assistance in seeds, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been supplied with extra equipment, fuel and fertilizers. The republic is advancing toward a record target of 5.7 million tons of cotton. (0200 GMT)

Wheat has been sown on two-thirds of the planned area in Omskaya Oblast. In Central Asia, selective grain cutting has begun, with winter wheat and barley being harvested in Kushka Rayon, Turkmenia. (2004 GMT)

Spring sowing has been completed on 5.2 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. More than 3 million hectares have been planted with spring wheat, barley, oats and leguminous crops in Saratovskaya Oblast, which has also completed sowing sunflower and sugar beets in record time. Corn sowing has begun in Altayskiy Kray. Cotton sowing has been completed in Uzbekistan. (0304 GMT)

About 9 million hectares have been sown with grain in northern Kazakhstan out of the total 16 million alloted to these crops. Kurganskaya Oblast today is to complete spring wheat sowing and will continue sowing oats and barley. Sugar beet cultivation is in progress in Kurskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

Pavlodar farmers today began sowing on the 2 millionth hectare. An irrigation system has been completed in the Vaksh Valley in Tadzhikistan in hills 500 meters above the river. Two thousand hectares of fine fiber cotton have been sown here. The system will add 30,000 hectares of cultivable cotton land. (0700 GMT)

Of the 16 million hectares allottedto grain crops in northern Kazakhstan, three-quarters is to be planted with wheat. The cold and rainy spring has delayed sowing by almost 10 days in Chardarinskiy Rayon, the main rice area of southern Kazakhstan. Work is now being completed on the last 1,000 hectares. (0830 GMT)

Spring sowing in Omskaya Oblast is proceeding at a rate of more than 150,000 hectares a day. New high-yielding strains last year were grown on some 500,000 hectares, but this year about 700,000 hectares will be sown with these strains. (0905 GMT)

In Permskaya Oblast, grain sowing began today on the last quarter of the area. In Amurskaya Oblast, mass soya sowing is underway, with over 500,000 hectares sown. (1200 GMT)

In northern Kazakhstan, sowing has ended in the virgin lands. In Kustanayskaya Oblast, 5 million hectares have been worked. (1600 GMT)

28 May

Early grain crop sowing began today on the 9 millionth hectare in northern Kazakhstan.

Despite the rain, an increasing number of farms in Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts have completed wheat sowing. Ulyanovskaya Oblast has completed sowing grain, leguminous crops and groats, with almost 900,000 hectares sown. Primary attention is now being paid to corn and potatoes. (0500 GMT) In Orlovskaya Oblast, potato planting has been completed, with the area of the crop constituting nearly 50,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

In Odesskaya Oblast, for the first time ever on a substantial area, corn is to be grown by a new industrial method. Herbicides and the required amounts of chemical fertilizers are applied to the fields by special machinery before sowing and then the optimal amount of seeds are sown per hectare. (1100 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan, cotton crops have been destroyed over considerable areas due to temperature drops, heavy rain, hail and mudslides. Almost one-third of all farms have had to be resown. The state has allocated additional funds for seeds, equipment, fuel and fertilizers. (1200 GMT) Despite the inclement weather, spring crops have already been sown on 1.5 million hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. (1400 GMT)

TASKS FOR UPCOMING GRAZING PERIOD DETAILED

LD250947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Grazing Season"]

[Text] May is the culmination of spring. The warm weather has accelerated grass growth. The herds and flocks are out on the steppes in southern regions and the grazing period is beginning in other parts of the country. This is always the most crucial period for livestock raisers: In the summer season the farms receive over one-half of the annual milk yield and most of the meat and wool. As a result, good results are achieved in those places where exemplary preparations have been made for the new stage of work and where rational use is made of the rich resources provided by meadows.

When entering the summer period, the farmstead collectives carefully analyze the results of the livestock wintering period and adopt everything useful that has been accumulated by practice. According to statistical data, most parts of the country have managed to preserve and augment the herds and increase their productivity despite the winter's difficult weather conditions. The rural workers of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kalmykia, Krasnordarskiy and Altayskiy krays and Sakhalinskaya, Gomelskaya and a number of other oblasts are greeting summer having substantially increased output.

The experience of leading farms indicates the considerable potential of public livestock raising. It is the direct duty of party organizations to widely propagate and make effective use of the achievements of the best farms and bring new reserves into play. At the same time, many farmstead collectives are still not making full use of their potential and are markedly losing momentum. For instance, the "Kultura" sovkhoz in Lipetskaya Oblast has good conditions for intensive hog rearing. But the results are far from acceptable. Because of poor labor discipline and defects in the veterinary service, plans are often unfulfilled and weight increases are poor. The farm's party organization failed to mobilize the communists and all the farmstead workers to overcome the lag. This year only one-third as much pork has been obtained here as in the same period a year ago. Similar instances are common in Kipetskaya Oblast where the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have lost considerable ground recently in livestock raising. Because of serious shortcomings in organizing the feeding and upkeep of livestock, meat production has also fallen in Orenburgskaya, Kurskaya, Vitebskaya, Kirovogradskaya and certain other oblasts.

This situation is bound to cause concern. The party obkom and Soviet and agricultural organs are urged to focus attention on the development of this important sector, to develop wider competition among livestock raisers for big weight increases and milk yields and the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges--especially since there are instructive examples of efficient organization practically everywhere. In particular, value is attached to the experience of the Radischev Kolkhoz in Gagarinskiy Rayon, Smolenskaya Oblast. Its specialists formed herds of animals, selected the cadres and created mechanized fodder-procurement detachments in advance. The party committee focuses attention on all these questions. And it is natural that here the livestock is provided with enough fodder and that the farm collective achieves high results year after year. This is the path every farm should follow:

The introduction of scientific recommendations will facilitate the maximum use of the possibilities of the summer period. The skillful use of nighttime and transhumance grazing and the constant supply of herbage and mineral and carbohydrate additives for the livestock are the requisite conditions for success. It is also very important to equip summer camps and fattening areas and create stocks of various supplementary foodstuffs [podkormka]. Farm leaders, party organizations and specialists are particularly keen to insure the widespread practical use of scientific achievements and leading experience.

At the moment, organizational work in the countryside is taking place beneath the sign of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on additional measures to insure the gathering of the harvest and procurement of agricultural products and fodder in 1979 and the successful wintering of livestock in the 1979-1980 period." It is a matter of honor for communists and all rural working people to make productive use of the state's great assistance and insure that every farm fulfills and overfulfills plans for the procurement of hay, senazh, silage, grass meal and granulated and pelleted fodder and stocks of higher quality forage.

The green harvest is spreading up in southern parts. The farmers of Krasnodarskiy Kray, for example, have acted correctly by creating specialized fodder procurement teams, detachments and other subunits. Machine operators are using effective techniques in the quest for fodder of a higher quality. At the same time, the first weeks of gathering in the grass have revealed substantial shortcomings. In Turkmenia, the forage campaign is at its height. Nevertheless, a significant proporation of the procurement equipment is out of action owing to repair delays. Many farms in Astrakhanskaya, Volgogradskaya and certain other oblasts failed to insure the prompt preparation of machinery for the green harvest. The summer is quick to pass and any deviations from the normal tempo have an adverse effect on the state of livestock raising. This is why it is especially important now to establish an efficient working relationship among all elements in the fodder procurement conveyor, and to switch the machine operators to a two-shift work and insure the maximum harvest of forage crops and their rational utilization and storage. We must bring all the hay-cutting equipment into play, mow all the meadows and disused land set aside for this purpose and deliver the coarse fodder to the farmsteads in good time.

The livestock raisers' tasks are much more complex than last year. In particular, the increase in meat production has to be doubled and the output of milk and other products has to be increased considerably. This places extra responsibility on the shoulders of farms' party organizations. The main thing is to arrange effective, day-to-day monitoring of the progress of production, to publicize competition more widely and to disseminate more actively the experience of leading workers who are making skillful use of the grazing season in order to fulfill their pledges. It is also necessary to take pains over the rational organization of livestock raisers' labor and to supply them with special clothing and transport--in short, everything they need for fruitful work.

The grazing season lies ahead. May it be marked by big milk yields, large increases in livestock and new successes for farmstead collectives in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the targets of the 5-year plan!

RSFSR NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE EXPERIENCES CONSTRUCTION DELAYS

LD290930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Summary] Leonid Petrovich Kravchenko, chief editor of STROITELNAYA GAZETA, comments on construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR:

[Kravchenko] Some R35 billion are being invested in developing agriculture in the zone in this 5-year plan. Construction work plays an important part in the development. Big socioeconomic changes have taken place over the 3 years of this 5-year plan. For example, stockbreeding complexes and farms for 4 million head of cattle have been commissioned. Housing has been built on a total area of 11.3 million square meters in villages. An extra 326,000 places are now available in schools. An extra 16,000 km of roads have been built. Many more hospitals, clubs, shops and children's establishments have opened.

"This, of course, is very pleasing. However, we must be frank. By no means all that was planned has been done. The plan for contract work has been fulfilled here by only 85 percent. Neither have the delays been overcome in the first months of this year, and there are many of them. The amount of work has risen sharply, and the basis is not quite ready. There are insufficient construction materials; there is insufficient machinery and cement; there is not enough manual labor. In many cases a serious effect is caused by weak engineering training and a low level of production organization. Serious measures are needed to improve working conditions and facilities at rural contruction sites.

But perhaps the first thing to be done is to create a (?stable) construction basis. A network of large-capacity rural construction combines and house-building enterprises are to be built. The introduction of large facilities for production of prefabricated (?ferro-) concrete and other components and the creation of a reliable industrial basis will be one of the main guarantees for fulfilling the intense program of renewing the Non-Chernozem Zone."

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1102 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 25 MAY

LD251534 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1102 sputnik to continue studies of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the Soviet national economy and international cooperation. Initial period of revolution--89.2 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--288 kilometres, minimum--222 kilometres, inclination of orbit--81.4 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS CONTINUE WORK WITH PROGRESS SHIP

LD251318 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in the near-earth orbit for three months now. The crew carried out an extensive volume of repair-prophylactic work aboard the Salyut-6 station and are successfully coping with the programme of scientific-technical and medico-biological explorations and experiments.

The cosmonauts today continue work with the freight transport ship Progress. After the preparatory operations which included the check-up of tightness of the fueling mains and the pumping off of compressed nitrogen, they are carrying out refuelling of tanks of the joint power unit of the station. The refuelling process is carried out on command from the earth and is controlled by the crew. The schedule of today envisages further operations in placing aboard the station the equipment which was brought by the freight ship, physical exercises with the use of the complex training facility and veloergometer.

The medical personnel, who are observing the crew, point to high efficiency and good condition of health of the cosmonauts. Throughout the long orbital flight Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working smoothly, with initiative, with full mutual understanding with the control centre services.

The systems of the scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-32-Progress-6 complex are functioning normally. The explorations in the near-earth orbit are continuing.

Engine Refueling Concluded

LD281056 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--Tass special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin proceed with the program of work on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32-Progress-6. Refuelling of the combined engine of the station has been concluded today.

Experiments to measure fluxes of gamma rays and charged particles in space near the earth are continued on board the complex. The measurements are made with the use of the instrument Yelema that has now been installed in the cargo compartment of the ship Progress-6.

Fulfilling the program of medical research, the crew assessed the state of separate groups of muscles on which the loads in conditions of orbital flight were insigificant.

On Sunday the crew had a day of rest. During two-way television communications sessions the cosmonauts talked with their families. A concert of the performances of leading Soviet variety artists was broadcast for the crew. On May 26, more air from balloons of the transport ship Progress was pumped into compartments of the orbital complex.

According to reports of the crew and the date of telemetric information the on-board systems of the station and both ships function normally. The parameters of the micro-climate in the compartments of the complex are as follows: The temperature is 20 degrees centrigrade, the pressure is 795 mm of the mercury column.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

AFTER INITIAL PROBLEMS COSMONAUTS ADAPT TO WEIGHTLESSNESS

LD222354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1528 GMT 22 May 79 LD

["Cosmonauts: Overcoming Weightlessness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--After being in weightlessness for almost 3 months, Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have adapted to the flight conditions, although in the first days a feeling of blood flowing to the head was observed and one of them had slight symptoms similar to seasickness. Now, IZVESTIYA writes in its commentary, ease in carrying out space work and research is characteristic of the cosmonauts. From the first days of their stay on the station they carried out all preventive and restorative work easily and without strain. The cosmonauts then went on to carry out scientific research during which they showed themselves to be well trained and erudite specialists.

The crew observes the regime of work and leisure precisely, doing exercises for 2-2.5 hours every day and reporting daily on how they feel, their food consumption and their physical exercises.

All the material being received shows how well the cosmonauts are feeling, that they are getting enough refreshing sleep--7-8 hours--that they are maintaining their appetite and high work capability. This data is confirmed by the in-depth medical examinations performed at least once every 10 days.

The paper notes that an important element in the preventative medical measures is the daily 10-12 hours wearing of the Pingvin type suits. This is a normal training suit which has rubber strips sewn into it in various places. During movement they create a load on the supportive-motor apparatus and the skeletal muscles. This compensates for the absence of the force of gravity.

ARMY POLITICAL DIRECTORATE MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY

LD260431 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Taking part in its work was Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read the greetings from the party Central Committee to political organs commanders and political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy. A report was then delivered by Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. He said, in part, that the 60th anniversary of the Main Political Directorate is a significant date for the armed forces of the land of the soviets. In festively marking it, we are even more aware of the decisive role of the CPSU leadership as the absolute basis of Soviet military construction, of the enormous contribution made to raising the combat might of the armed forces by the political organs and party organizations.

BORDER GUARDS COMBAT GROWTH IN IDEOLOGICAL PENETRATION

LD261338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 26 May 79 LD

["I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Excerpts] We have asked Maj Gen Ivan Petrovich Polezhayev, first deputy chief of the Political Administration of Border Guard Troops of the USSR Committee for State Security, to open our broadcast:

[Polezhayev] The Soviet people mark Border Guards Day on 28 May. For 61 years the servicemen in the green caps and the sailors and airmen of the border forces have vigilantly and reliably been protecting the USSR's state border. The border knows no peace. This is one of the features of our border service. The aggressive circles of imperialism and the present leaders of China, who have teamed up with them, are endeavoring to put the brake on the process of detente and to whip up the arms race, and are creating hotbeds of tension near our borders. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech to electors on 2 March stressed that in these conditions our party will do everything possible to strengthen the security of the country both in the west and in the east. We are indeed guided by this in our practical activities, aware that protection of the border is regarded by the party as one of the most important measures directed at the all-round strengthening of the security of the Soviet Union.

In the process of combat training we endeavor to see that every border guard has a perfect mastery of weapons and combat equipment and of his own and associated specialities and is prepared for anything unexpected. This is absolutely necessary, as on the border success is most often decided by border details and small groups.

Our forces, as never before, are supplied with up-to-date equipment and weaponry and have become motorized and mobile on land, water and in the air. Subunits of border detachments and maritime subdivisions are able in short periods of time to move up to the border to fulfill tasks in protecting it. Imperialist intelligence agents and lovers of military adventures have had an opportunity to see for themselves how effective our means for combating them are.

At the present stage protection of the border is being carried out in conditions of a sharp intensification of ideological diversions by the enemy's special services. In an endeavor to undermine our socialist society from within, foreign centers of psychological warfare are in every way stepping up the export of bourgeois ideology. They are attempting to supply our country through illegal channels with various literature and other material poisoned with the venom of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. For this they are using the expansion of economic and cultural links with our country and other states and the development of international tourism. In recent years hundreds of thousands of copies of ideologically harmful literature have been detained at our checkpoints. Seized contraband is estimated as being worth tens of millions of roubles. These facts reveal the real face of those who abuse our hospitality, and from a different angle show the vigilance of Soviet border guards.

Our border has become the impregnable line where all the enemy's attempts to instigate anti-Soviet intrigues end ingloriously. The border troops have all the necessary conditions for the successful fulfilment of their tasks.

The border troops are given active assistance by the local people. When the alarm signal sounds at our border posts local residents, members of the people's volunteer squads and members of detachments of young friends of the border guards stand in one formation with border guards. In their turn, too, at the first call the border guards come to the assistance of the local people.

We have very warm and fraternal relations with the border troops of the friendly socialist countries. Many issues of border protection are solved by us jointly.

In general it should be emphasized that the Soviet border is a border of peace and friendship. At the same time no one should have any doubts about its inviolability. The border guards have stood and will always stand guard over the stability of our state frontiers. A guarantee of this is their devotion to the Communist Party and the Soviet homeland and their readiness to always fulfill their sacred duty to the Soviet people.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF SOCIALISM FURNISHES FORCES HARDWARE

LD210853 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 May 79 p 1 LD

[Article by Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces, under the rubric "9 May--Victory Day": "The Immortal Feat"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany was the immortal feat of the Soviet people and an event of worldwide-historic significance. As a result of the victory over fascism the positions of imperialism were weakened, the forces of world socialism grew and strengthened, and the Soviet Union's prestige as a great peace-loving state increased.

At the same time the positive changes taking place in the world do not mean that the aggressive nature of imperialism has changed. The continuing danger of war is the harsh reality of our days. Reactionary circles in NATO countries, headed by the United States, seek to exacerbate the international situation and step up the arms race. Now, for instance, the United States spends 100 times more resources on military purposes than before World War II. A dangerous breeding ground of a new world war is being created as a result of the Beijing ruling clique's hegemonist policy. [paragraph continues]

With its piratical attack on Socialist Vietnam, and also its decision to terminate the Soviet-Chinese treaty, Beijing has fully revealed its militarist policy and that policy's aggressive sting. Now everyone can see that it is now that policy which consitutes the most serious threat to world peace.

The Soviet state is resolving the tasks of international security in indestructible unity with the strenghtening of the country's defense capability and the armed forces' combat might. Drawing lessons from the past and constantly remembering V.I. Lenin's precept that, while imperialism exists, we must not forget the danger threatening us, the Communist Party does everything necessary to strengthen the USSR Armed Forces. The increasing potential of developed socialism and the Soviet people's selfless labor have made it possible to equip the army and navy with the most modern types of weapons and combat hardware.

MILITARY LEADER DESCRIBES MODERN MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS

LD221339 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 1979 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Scientific and Technical Progress and Modern Weapons" a 2,000-word article by Communications Troops Marshal A. Belov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces Signal Troops, entitled "Military Communications Today." This article is one of a series by "eminent military leaders representing the various branches of the armed forces and categories of troops" on technical developments, and their influence on the nature of military labor. It describes developments in military communications since the war, in particular the introduction of radio-relay systems and tropospheric, ionospheric and meteoritic reflection communications and the automation of communications control. This latter factor, Belov states, has enhanced rather than reduced the role played by servicemen and raised their required standard of technical training.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM INSTITUTES NEW MILITARY MEDAL

LD251742 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decreed to institute a medal "for the strenghtening of comradeship-in-arms". The medal in the USSR is to be awarded to servicemen, state security service and militia men, citizens of the Warsaw Treaty member states and also other socialist and other friendly states for the services in the strenghtening of comradeship in arms and military cooperation. The medal "for the strenghtening of comradeship-in-arms" is of a golden colour. It has the form of a correct circle with a diameter of 32 millimetres. On the obverse side of the medal there is a five-pointed star, with its ends red enamelled. In the central part of the star there is a shield with the inscriptions "for the strengthening of comradeship-in-arms" and "the USSR". To the left and to the right sides from the star is circumference, [as received] there are laurel branches, and in the lower part of the medal--two crossed swords.

BRIEFS

BORDER TROOPS ANNIVERSARY--A solemn meeting of the gorkom, the gorispolkom and the military council of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Border District was held in Vladivostok today devoted to the 61st anniversary of the USSR Border Troops. A report on the heroic path traversed by the loyal guards of our country's borders was delivered by Major General Gaponenko, commander of the Pacific Ocean Border District. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 25 May 79 OW]